

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

February 1955



LINCOLN—PRESERVER OF THE UNION (See Story on Page 21)

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE
WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY
THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT
PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

Published every month by
NATIONAL REPUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.

Editorial and Business Office: 511 Eleventh
Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Branch
Office: 605 Broad Street, Newark 2, N. J.
Price: 30 cents per copy, \$3.50 per year.

Entered as Second Class Matter, July 6, 1918, at the Post
Office at Wash., D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

WALTER S. STEELE,
Editor and General Manager

IRA E. BENNETT,
Managing Editor

DR. ROSCOE J. C. DORSEY,
Vice-President and General Counsel

HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER,
Counsel

Vol. XLII FEBRUARY, 1955 No. 10

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FEATURED in this issue . . .

HON. B. CARROLL REECE, veteran Representative from Tennessee, whose strategy as Chairman of the Republican National Committee gave control of the 80th Congress to the GOP, contributes a highly important article to this issue of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC (Page 1). It is the result of personal study of conditions in the Soviet Union, verified by other sources of official information. There is a food crisis in Russia—an impending chaos involving the life of Communism. Political unrest accompanies the threat of famine. Corruption, mismanagement, lack of transport, and dissension among commissars are shattering Kremlin war plans—hence the peace offensive.

* *

FOREIGN SCHEMES to break into the great American market are meeting effective opposition. An analysis of the American market is given by Ira E. Bennett on Page 3, showing that this market, the greatest free-trade area in the world, is one of the "blessings of liberty" secured by the Constitution to the people as a part of their divine right to pursue happiness. The high wages, superior standard of living, and the system of collective bargaining are endangered by the "reciprocal trade agreement" campaign. It is a move to merge American liberty and prosperity with world beggary in the name of peace.

* *

THE INFAMY OF THE YALTA AGREEMENT which robbed China of Manchuria and thus paved the way to the present world crisis is vividly told by George A. Finch, Esq., of the American Bar Association (Page 5). It is to block such outrages as the Yalta Agreement that the Bricker Amendment to the Constitution is being pressed. Mr. Finch shows how President Roosevelt in two cases actually "made law" in disregard of Congress and in violation of the Constitution.

* *

THE WORLD IS LEARNING SOMETHING of the life of Mentor Graham, Abraham Lincoln's teacher. An outline of Graham's long career is given on Page 13 by Zelma Large Houser. He was about nine years older than Lincoln and was born on Brush Creek, in Kentucky, about ten miles from the Lincoln cabin. He taught school in New Salem and elsewhere in Illinois for 78 years. Many interesting items relating to Lincoln were furnished by Mentor Graham.

* *

ECONOMISTS WHO WISH TO STAY in the middle of the road are now afforded an opportunity to do their own thinking and to gain experience by actual tests in business. Dr. John D. Garwood tells the story on Page 9.

* *

A WELCOME DEMONSTRATION of the intellectual dignity and ability of modern American youth is afforded (Page 19) by B. M. Miller, a 17-year-old high school boy of Los Angeles, who tackles the baffling subject of "peaceful co-existence" and comes up with a sensible answer.

* *

REV. AUGUST W. BRUSTAT, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church at Scarsdale, N. Y., draws a sharp contrast between the religious beliefs of Abraham Lincoln, Preserver of the Union, and the blasphemies of Communism (Page 21).

* *

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

WORLD COMMUNISM IN RETREAT

By HON. B. CARROLL REECE
U. S. Representative From Tennessee

SERIOUS economic difficulties behind the Iron Curtain explain the Kremlin campaign for "peaceful co-existence."

Communism simply cannot deliver the goods. Food shortages, raw material shortages, lagging industrial production, insufficient housing, shortages in shoes and clothing—these are the elements which, since Stalin's death in March, 1953, have produced an epoch-making political upheaval throughout the entire Communist world.

The complete picture of the tragically faltering Communist economy is systematically withheld from the American people, but the current international business reviews all illuminate sharply the oft repeated diplomatic inklings of mounting tensions and explosive pressures clear across the Red world, from China to Austria and Albania.

The steady decline in living standards behind the Iron Curtain confronts the Kremlin conspirators with a dangerous choice—first, to openly abandon their mad dreams of military conquest in favor of greater production of food, clothing, and shelter for the people; or, second, to launch a desperate military campaign of aggression to unify and buttress the crumbling homefront psychology.

Will the Kremlin risk the insane maneuver of one more aggression, big or little?

If reason prevails anywhere in Moscow the answer will be, No. The Communist economy cannot support a military venture. The free world's master plan for massive retaliation is now a sobering reality, and the Kremlin knows it. War means the end, not only of the Kremlin cabal, but also the utter

extermination of world-wrecking Communism as a living force in contemporary history.

Symptomatic of the whole Communist picture is the fact that Czechoslovakia, the strongest satellite financially, was expelled from both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund early in January. Under the bank charter, Czechoslovakia pledged \$2,500,000 as her proportionate capital subscription. About one-fourth of this subscription, or \$625,000, has not been paid. Neither has Prague kept the World Bank informed adequately concerning her official exchange rates and production quotas. Prague dares not reveal to the world the frightful results of eight years of Communist plunder.

Some 20 Members of the House and Senate visited Iron Curtain areas during the Congressional recess. Their reports are uniform in regard to persistent food shortages, uncertain industrial production, and mounting political unrest, in even the most brutally controlled slave areas.

The 1954 grain harvest in Russia proper was not sufficient to meet the minimum requirements of the rapidly growing population, now estimated at 215,000,000 people. Russia today is trying secretly to buy grain all over the world, particularly in Argentina. This is the basic reason behind the new Communist clamor for enlarged trade between East and West. If the Free World will but let down the trade barriers, the Kremlin cabal will be rescued, to press on with their plans for world conquest by war, infiltration, and subversion.

All forms of livestock are disappearing from the Iron Curtain countryside. Collectivist farms do not provide a sufficiency of grains for human nutrition, much less animal feeds. Potatoes and sugar beets also are scarce. The time passed months ago when food shipments could be extracted from the European satellite countries. In China, now with 600 million mouths to feed, the Kremlin finds her conquest a sheer burden rather than an economic asset. China today is a seething anthill of economic stagnation.

General food shortages in Russia have forced sharp cutbacks in industrial production all along the line, in mining, shipbuilding, machinery, construction.

In mining, the Kremlin has ceased publishing quarterly production figures, even in



Congressman Carroll Reece

Moscow. Total steel production behind the Iron Curtain in 1954 was only 63 million tons. This compares with 182 million tons produced in the Free World. Russia proper produced only 45 million tons of steel products last year, barely one-half the total of the U. S. A. alone. But Russia is trying to supply the needs of 215 million people with roughly one-half the amount of steel the U. S. consumed last year, for only 163 million people. These figures present the basic elements behind the mounting Communist bleating for peaceful co-existence.

THE failure of the Communist steel supply entails unfulfilled quotas in every basic industry from machine tools to textile equipment, shipbuilding—even nails. Cotton production is inadequate to supply the published minimum quotas of fabric for domestic clothing. The rapidly shrinking livestock population shows a growing shortage in shoes, leather goods, and industrial belting. A special study by the U. S. Department of Labor, published January 3, 1955, surveyed the "scarcity of work clothing in Soviet Russia." This report quoted *Trud*, the Moscow trade union daily, a counterpart of the New York *Daily Worker*.

"Where can one buy work clothing?" a factory worker in Leningrad asked the editor. The editor could not answer the question.

"No one—no foreman, no workshop chief, no factory manager—can answer it. Most work clothing has disappeared from the stores for some time past. . . . The motley sight in the workshop creates an unpleasant impression." This shortage of rough overalls and jackets in the factories has produced a "negative effect on worker morale."

Late in December, 1954, Moscow announced a new program to mobilize 100,000 city youths for an emergency factory construction force in 1955. This announcement was made, not by the Kremlin bureaucracy, but by the secretary of the Communist Party. The program calls for 402 new factories in three years. But to accomplish this expansion, the current production of cement first must be multiplied by 2½, and production of cement building-blocks must be multiplied by 5. The critical shortage of steel is reflected faithfully in these words from the Moscow announcement:

"We must build with metal only those things which vitally require it. Everything that can be replaced by concrete must be substituted."

THE Young Communist League also is mobilizing 100,000 children to collect scrap metals in the cities. All these fragments of trustworthy economic intelligence point to the same conclusion: Communism has failed over the last 38 years to build up either the agricultural system or the industrial plant needed today to supply her own growing population. The Kremlin is now in the last phases of the familiar "erstzatz" economy. The next stage is economic collapse and political upheaval, to free the energies of the enslaved people so they may supply their own elemental needs in food, clothing, and shelter.

Why this sudden world campaign for "peaceful co-

existence" after ten years of unrelenting cold war and hot aggression by the Kremlin?

THE terms upon which Russia may obtain lasting peace were outlined clearly by President Eisenhower in his address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in Washington, in April, 1953. President Eisenhower asked only for a token of law-abiding conduct and trustworthy international responsibility in the Kremlin. The law of nations is still on the books. Russia need not consult any other power before embracing wholeheartedly the accepted rules of civilized intercourse.

Thus, co-existence today means only that Russia seeks a formal and binding world-wide ratification of all her postwar plunder, an American ratification of the shameful betrayal at Yalta, a permanent forging of the yoke of Communist slavery upon the necks of the 600,000,000 people overrun by Red aggression since 1940. Will America buy that bill of goods? Or is human freedom still a principle above barter?

Communist supporters in America utter the blood-curdling admonition that "peaceful co-existence is the only alternative to atomic extinction." The implication

here is that if America does not quickly embrace the Communist olive branch, we may all be blown to the skies. That is so much diplomatic rubbish. No sound policy ever can be reared on foundations of fear.

Twenty-two years ago world Communism was an economic and political wreck, ready for the trash heap of history, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt called it to new life and prestige with his fairy wand of diplomatic recognition. Later, with \$12 billions in lend-lease, and \$3 billions more through UNRA, the Kremlin was re-established in business, even to the point of planting her own servants in the U. S. Department of State, the Treasury, Department of Agriculture, and the U. S.

Commerce, Department Army and Navy.

Between 1933 and 1950, Roosevelt and Truman gave world Communism a new lease on life, put the Kremlin terrorists back in business on a solid world-wide scale, which enabled them to take over 14 independent nations in nine years, expanding the Communist slave empire from 200 million to 800 million souls.

This tragic movement of history is presented eloquently by the distinguished Patrick J. Hurley, who was sometime Franklin D. Roosevelt's special ambassador to China during World War II. Said Ambassador Hurley:

"Our diplomats surrendered the territorial integrity and the political independence of China in a secret agreement at Yalta. The Yalta secret agreement is a blueprint for the Communist conquest of China. Every step in the Communist conquest of China has been engineered by our own diplomats, in cooperation with the Chinese Communists and Russia. Yalta is the most disgraceful chapter in the history of American diplomacy."

Now, says the Kremlin appeal for peaceful co-exist.
(See WORLD COMMUNISM IN RETREAT, Page 32)

U. S. MARKET AND WAGES IN PERIL

By IRA E. BENNETT

THE PLAN of domestic and foreign enthusiasts to open the United States to imports produced by cheap labor is now resumed with extraordinary vigor. It is encouraged by the President in his recent State of the Union message asking Congress for certain delegation of authority over tariffs. Ostensibly the request is only for authority to reduce duties by not more than 15 per cent during a period of three years. Unfortunately however, the proposed reciprocal trade agreement legislation could pave the way for tariff-making by the Executive instead of by Congress.

"Trade, not aid," is a misleading phrase that has been invented by foreign political leaders to camouflage their plans to capture the American market. All kinds of arguments are used to convince Americans that they should liberalize world trade by giving foreign countries access to our market. It is urged that Americans are not only destined to risk bankruptcy by excessive handouts to impoverished foreign countries, but are stupid in failing to share their market with those countries, to the infinite benefit of all, and to the benefit of world peace. Free trade, they say, or an arrangement as near free trade as possible, would be in fact an assurance of the success of "peaceful co-existence" with Soviet bloc countries. Thus, by sharing the world's poverty, it is said, Americans would avoid the danger of atomic annihilation.

The foreign leaders who so kindly outline America's duty to itself and the world do not go so far as to suggest that the United States market should be opened to the Communist enemy. No, let the enemy wait. Let free nations exploit the American market.

These foreign political philanthropists do not explain how the high standard of American wages would be maintained if our market should be filled with imports produced by cheaply paid foreign labor. They meet this question by denying that our market would be flooded. They ask only for "reciprocal" agreements for the importation of commodities that would not compete with domestic products. American wages, they say, would not be affected.

To every objection to the giveaway of the American market these overseas gentlemen have a ready answer. It is all polite, patient, and convincing—but Americans are slow to understand.

Some years ago, when the great hybrid-corn philosopher Henry Wallace was spokesman for world trade reciprocity, he told Congress that foreign goods should be freely admitted, and that if any American producer could not meet the foreign competition he should close up shop. He cited several industries including toy-making that should give place to superior foreign competitors. What he said seemed like insanity to some of the legislators, but it was not; it was sound reason and conclusive logic, assuming that all countries should have access to all markets on equal terms in the name of world welfare and peace.

The American market, however, is the richest free trade area in the world. It now sustains

many countries. The markets of those countries are beggarly in comparison with the trade between Michigan and Illinois, for example. If England could have the fruits of trade in the Mississippi valley it could turn away from its slide into Socialism-Communism and put on airs again. France, verging on collapse and living on Yankee handouts, would be rich if she could take over the profits of the American automobile and airplane industries.

Aside from the chaos that would follow the disturbance of the American wage scale by excessive cheap-labor imports—a chaos of unforeseeable injury to American society—the chief factor of alarm in and out of Congress is the conversion of millions of citizens to the delusions of "world government," and the idea that the United States is bound, somehow, to assert its "leadership" of all nations at any cost. The extension of this crackpot ideology to the economic field, involving the dissipation of America's wealth and sources of wealth, and lowering its working people to the level of serfs and peons, is actually the core of the project to destroy tariff protection. It is a plan to transfer tariff-making to the White House as part of the plan to wield world power.

Protection of American workers, farmers and small industries, against the competition of pauper and coolie labor is a cardinal principle of domestic policy. It has enabled the people of this country to develop its vast extent and immense resources, so that the United States now stands foremost among all nations. This was the dream of its founder; but his warning against foreign entanglements, if not soon heeded, may explain the ultimate ruin of the country and serve as its epitaph.

These observations are forced upon one when even a quick glance is cast over the drift of events since the two world wars. In 1920, the people rejected the movement to merge the country into an international arrangement in which Americans would no longer control their own Government and resources. By 1945, the people seemingly approved of an arrangement whereby they relinquished part of their independence. Since that time misfortune has been the rule. It is



International News Service

In 1949 Assistant Secretary of State Willard Thorp Charged Upwards of Fourteen Million Men Were Producing Cheap-cost Products in Slave Labor Camps in Iron Curtain Countries.

no longer a matter of universal protest when the Constitution is violated. Economic conditions, including high wages, seem to have made many of the people indifferent to what is happening. The drift to Socialism and internationalism is not only tolerated, but often applauded.

Every step toward Socialism is a step away from the system that has made America great—the system of individual and private enterprise. This way of life is endangered by the threat of opening American markets to foreign competitors whenever the Executive thinks it sees a possible bargain. Interference with the delicate balance by which industry manages to flourish in spite of paying the highest wages in the world might easily ruin a private enterprise whose founders were not mere theorists, but hard-headed pioneers and business geniuses. Government bureaucracy cannot furnish the ability to create a great industry like the automobile or airplane industry, but it can easily ruin it.

Nearly 200 years ago Americans agreed that the true role of Government is to serve as an umpire and guardian of the integrity of private liberty and enterprise. Every man was to be free to exercise his talents and capitalize upon his own energy, always protected against injustice by his Government. Under this rule Congress enacted the first law it ever made, which was a tariff act for revenue and protection. Thereupon Americans were encouraged to go out and conquer the wilderness. The European vultures of trade, hovering on the coast, hoping to swoop down and devour American wealth, were barred out by a vigilant Government. Every dollar earned belonged to the man who earned it by labor or investment or management.

Private enterprise, protected by Government, was made a rule of life in the United States according to the inspired Declaration of Independence, which held that man is endowed by his Creator with the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. What is meant by "pursuit of happiness," if it is not the right to enjoy work best fitted to a man, by the man best fitted to excel in it, to accumulate wealth and leisure, to sit under his own vine and fig tree, and at sundown to drift quietly to sleep with his fathers?

Protection and liberty have encouraged every American genius and private enterprise to develop the wealth inherent in the United States. It is a vast country, to be sure, but not as large as the Soviet Union, China, Canada, Brazil, or British Africa. Yet it produces more wealth than all other nations combined. Why? Because Americans are among its products—Americans who know how to work, invent, explore, experiment, organize, pioneer, and cooperate, in liberty.

Mix these Americans with other tribes and we don't know what the mixture would be—but it would not be a product to be proud of.

Imagination, daring, teamwork, liberty—these are the elements of Americanism which are attacked by theorists who would open the American market.

The American Federation of Labor boasts that it has ten million members. The CIO and other organized labor groups number additional millions. These are all free men, protected in their liberty as they perform the teamwork that keeps America at the head of nations. Unorganized workers, not in unions, make up the bulk of the population. All of them, all equal under law, are entitled to protection by their Government. One of them invented the telephone, and all mankind is now in instant communication. Another invented electric light, and now American liberty enlightens the world. An American, inventing the auto-



British Labor Party Delegation on Trade Mission in Peiping, China.

mobile, revolutionized human transport. Two brothers, Americans, have given humanity the ability to fly around the world. Americans invented motion pictures, perfected radio, and developed television. Innumerable minor inventions by Americans have been a blessing to workers everywhere.

Are not these gifts to mankind a contribution worth more than the American market itself? What would foreign nations gain if they should gorge themselves upon America's present wealth and forfeit the advantages that come from the American system of free enterprise?

Americans pride themselves upon being shrewd traders—and they are. But they are often swindled by crooked foreign governments and traders. President Eisenhower appeals to American capital to go abroad

(See U. S. MARKET, Page 32)



Stock in Trade.

IT WOULD be futile to remove the doubts concerning limitations on treaties if the Constitution could be evaded by substituting executive agreements in lieu of treaties. Executive agreements are not mentioned in the Constitution, but recent administrations invented the theory and adopted the practice that such agreements are interchangeable with treaties in the President's discretion. The flagrant abuse of this power by President Roosevelt at Yalta raised a storm of protest in Congress and was one of the reasons why so many Senators joined with Senator Bricker in introducing resolutions for a Constitutional amendment.

The Yalta Agreement is the blackest page in American diplomatic history. The Nationalist Government of China under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, after



Roosevelt Signs Yalta Pact, Which Strengthened the Hands of Red China and Russia for Aggressions.

HOW A PRESIDENT MADE LAW

By HON. GEORGE A. FINCH

Vice Chairman, "Committee on Peace and Law Through UN,"
of American Bar Association

years of patriotic defense against the devastating aggression of Japan, became our firm and loyal ally in World War II. At Cairo in November, 1943, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill promised the Generalissimo that Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores "shall be restored to the Republic of China." That was to be a part of China's reward for her help against the Japanese after Pearl Harbor. At Yalta on February 11, 1945, the same Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill, but with Stalin in place of Chiang Kai-shek, agreed, among other things that to Russia should be restored "her former rights" in Manchuria. The phraseology of the agreement bears inherent evidence of its Communist origin. It is characteristic of Communist perversion of history. Russia had no more rights in Manchuria than had Japan. Both were regarded as alien invaders and oppressors by the people and government of China. Every one familiar with the Far East knows that the power that controls Manchuria controls all China and most of Asia.

The Yalta Agreement reversed our traditional policy of the "Open Door" and respect for the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China. That policy was initiated by John Hay at the turn of the century to stop the march of Czarist Russia into Manchuria. In 1919 the United States Senate refused to approve the Treaty of Versailles because, among other provisions, President Wilson agreed to transfer the important Chinese province of Shantung to Japan in consideration for the latter's acceptance of the Covenant of the League of Nations. That great injustice was rectified at the Washington Conference of 1922, called by President Wilson's successor. Our traditional policy of sincere friendship for China raised our people and Government to pre-eminence in the respect and regard of the Chinese people. They erected a monument in Peiping to the memory of President Harding in appreciation of his services at the Washington Conference. The Yalta Agreement has contributed to the sabotaging of 100

years of Christian advance and Western culture in Asia.

The occupation of Manchuria by the Soviet Army under that agreement provided the golden opportunity for them to turn over to the Chinese Communists the arms of the Japanese who had been forced to surrender by American arms without Russian aid. That consequence of the Yalta Agreement was more responsible than any other cause for the loss of face with his people by Chiang Kai-shek and his eventual forced retreat to Formosa. With the Chinese Nationalists installed in Manchuria instead of the Communists, there would have been no Communist invasion of Korea. The United States would have been saved \$15 billion expenditure and 150,000 casualties, including 33,000 deaths, and our enemies would not now be in positions of such strength that they cannot be dislodged except at the risk of another world war.

In extenuation of the Yalta Agreement it is said that the Soviets would have occupied Manchuria, agreement or no agreement with the United States. That statement is a mere hypothesis which would



Senator Charles E. Potter (R.-Mich.), Charged Reds in Treasury Paved Way for Build-up of Reds Over China.

probably have been untrue if the United States had honestly supported its Chinese allies—but there were other subversive influences at work in Washington working for the Communist cause. A few months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Congress, on February 3, 1942, authorized a credit of \$500 million to the Chinese Nationalist Government. China was in such dire need at that time the State Department feared its government would collapse before Congress could act. Yet, according to Senator Potter, the distribution of the money was delayed for four years by Harry Dexter White and his associates in the Treasury Department. These men, the Senator charged in the Senate July 30, 1954, "bear a major share, if not by far the largest share, of responsibility for the destruction of the Nationalist Government of China. The basic material is readily available for all to see. When interpreted against the background of other easily documented material . . . this story can only be termed as one of everlasting shame and disgrace in the record of our foreign relations."

Supposing it were hypothetically true that the Soviets would have occupied Manchuria without the Yalta Agreement, they would have done so without our approval in advance, and Chiang Kai-shek would not have been coerced to lend the color of legality to his betrayal by concurring in President Roosevelt's arrangements with Stalin.

Secretary of State Dulles told the Senate Judiciary Committee that the President could not properly make agreements like Yalta with long-range permanent effects unless made subject to ratification by the Senate as treaties. The text of the agreement makes no mention of the necessity of ratification, but President Roosevelt stated that he intended to submit the agreement to the Senate in the prepared text of his report on the Yalta Conference to the joint session of Congress after his return on March 1, 1945. For some unexplained reason, this sentence was omitted from the President's speech as delivered. The complete text of the secret agreement was not made public until nearly a year later, after President Roosevelt's death. When releasing the text on January 26, 1946, Secretary of State Byrnes stated that Mr. Roosevelt always held the view that as to the cessions of territory at Yalta "it was a matter that had to be settled in the peace treaty."

WHY DID President Roosevelt change his mind about submitting the Yalta Agreement to the Senate? Did his advisers remind him of his supposed discretion to consider it a valid executive agreement in lieu of a treaty? Or perhaps he recalled the agreement he made in 1933 with Litvinoff, the first Soviet Ambassador to the United States, which assigned to the Government of the United States the title to private property in the United States belonging to Russian subjects that had been confiscated without compensation by Soviet nationalization decrees. The validity of that assignment was challenged in the courts of the State of New York on the ground that it violated State law and policy and the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States that court, in a decision known appropriately as the Pink case (315 U. S. 203) held that the Fifth Amendment did not stand in the way of giving full force and effect to the Litvinoff Assignment. The Fifth Amendment provides that no person, which means friendly aliens as well as citizens, "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." The Supreme Court reasoned that, although the agreement

was concluded by the President without the participation of the Senate, the same rule of supremacy of treaties over State law and policy results "In the case of all international compacts and agreements from the very fact that complete power over international affairs is in the national government and is not and cannot be subject to any curtailment or interference on the part of the several States." The Supreme Court concluded that "In respect of all international negotiations and compacts, and in respect of our foreign relations generally, State lines disappear."

When testifying in opposition to the Bricker Amendment before the Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Secretary of State Dulles stated that the widespread concern over the liability to abuse of the treaty-making power was a legitimate one. "Those who shared it were alert citizens," he said. "I believe they have performed a patriotic service in bringing their fears to the attention of the American public." "But," he pointed out, "the arousing of that concern was a correction of the evil." "There has been," he continued, "a reversal of the trend toward trying to use the treaty-making power to effect internal social changes. This Administration is committed to the exercise of treaty-making power only within traditional limits . . . I do not believe that treaties should, or lawfully can, be used as a device to circumvent the constitutional procedures established in relation to what are essentially matters of domestic concern."

While this Administration has lived up to that promise, its assurances will not bind future administrations.

THIS American people are now being admonished that they must live in co-existence with Communism. At the same time they are being told that the Kremlin has not changed its intention to dominate the world. We have witnessed the fatal results of following the slogan of the two previous Administrations: "We must get along with the Russians."

If we must resign ourselves to a long period of co-existence with militant Communism to avoid a third world war, it is our duty while there is time to protect our ramparts at home from insidious infiltration by destroying the Trojan Horse now sheltered in the Constitution. Candid opponents all admit that there is now no limitation on the treaty-making power, but contend that a limitation is unnecessary and might be dangerous. Thomas Jefferson, however, foresaw that "if the grant of the treaty-making power were boundless then we have no Constitution." "In questions of power," he added, "let no more be said of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution."

ARTICLES THAT ARE TO APPEAR

Here are but a few of the many features that are scheduled for future editions of the **National Republic**, which we guarantee are both informative and interesting:

Sociology of Marxism
(A Critical Analysis)

First American Regiment in Kilts

Life and Harmonic Contrasts

The Changing Faces of Communism

The First National Hymn

And many others you can ill afford to miss.

THE struggle for men's minds today is not one which exists only in the Orient, in Italy, in France, or in lands far distant. The area of conflict is also found within the 48 States. This cleavage of opinion is to be found in fields economic.

The battle has been joined between those who keep the middle of the road and those who veer far to the left and support the tenets of the Marxian position. In between these lines of thinking are to be found the "leaners." These are the individuals who have not made up their minds as to which way to jump, if jump they must.

The members of this group may profess a belief in some of the moderate views. On the other hand they may express interests which seem diametrically opposed to those previously noted. It would seem that they are either blasé to the point of indifference or that they are ignorant of the consequences of their indecision. The teaching profession in the social sci-

tend to strengthen this view. Thus, one leading book in the field notes that, "When a single authority commands nearly all economic activity, it does not have to worry about keeping resources employed."

There is tacit acceptance and approval of increased governmental activity in all fields of economics. In the field of labor the last two decades have seen the state play a role that dwarfs any expectations of labor leaders. In the field of labor at the present time, we premise any study of labor problems upon the position of the Government in the field.

The fields of money and banking reveal that we have a managed or governmentally controlled currency. The magnitude of expenditures and revenues demonstrates the impact of the Federal Government upon our economy. In the public utility field the student encounters the skirmish between public and private ownership advocates.

And so it goes. The point is, that in the study of formal economics today, we take as a starting point this enlarged Government participation in the economy. We have come to take this position as the Nation's way of life, and our college students are instructed accordingly.

It would seem that the dice are loaded against a middle-ground position. So it has dawned on some thinkers in our country that a way must be found to present this side of the picture.

One recent venture in this respect has been the Institute of Freedom and Competitive Enterprise held at Claremont Men's College of Claremont, Calif., and Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., the past summer, June 14 through June 26. These two Institutes were financed by the Volker Foundation. The writer was among the 37 teachers of economics invited to the Claremont meeting where 32 colleges from 17 Western States were represented.

The announcement of the meeting stated that: "From June 14 to June 26, 1954, Claremont Men's College will present a summer institute of graduate lectures of interest to teachers of economics and social science. Three outstanding lecturers will present an analysis of freedom as the source of economic and po-

EDUCATING THE ECONOMISTS

By DR. JOHN D. GARWOOD

Associate Professor of Economics, Fort Hays State College, Hays, Kansas

ences is widely staffed by what I call the "leaners." I would hazard a guess that this group make up 95 per cent of the instructors in the field.

This is highly significant, since it is probably that most academicians, consciously or unconsciously, put forth their own point of view in the college classroom. Social science questions lend themselves readily to conflicting opinions. The neophyte is quick to discern the position of the instructor and in self defense against the rigors of the grade book, he is likely to make the views of the teacher his own line of thought. There are exceptions to this generalization and certainly the writer, as a teacher, would not assert that students do not think for themselves. Nevertheless, my classroom experiences point along this line.

In the 1930's the concepts of John Maynard Keynes, which seem to some business leaders to be anathema to the free enterprise system, swept through the economic world of theory and textbook with lasting results. For many of the younger economists it was love at first sight; for some of their older brothers the period of infatuation lasted many years. The invasion of the Keynesian technique into literature has ranged from tomes which only the professional economist reads to those books on the elementary level which sophomores read in fulfilling their economic requirement.

These Keynesian concepts are antithetically opposed to those of the free-enterprise doctrine. Yet inspection of practically any elementary textbook on economics indicates that the Keynesian concepts therein are not "either-or" but rather "more-or-less." In the space of 15 years (books in economics like other goods were in short supply during the war) the books on the elementary level have changed so much that those with training prior to this time would hardly recognize them.

Thus, the student from course Economics 1 through the more advanced areas, takes for granted increased Government activity in the economy. The textbooks



Stuart Chase, Author of *Fabian Socialist New Deal Economics*.

itical principles; an analysis of the development and operation of the free market mechanism and a study of the philosophical bases, characteristics, virtues, and defects of the private enterprise system.

"The lecture program will consist of six lectures per week by each lecturer and four discussion seminars per week. At the seminars, participants will be divided into groups small enough to permit a maximum interchange of ideas. Attendance at the Institute will be limited in order to insure maximum personal contact with faculty of the Institute."

The lecturers included Goetz A. Briefs of Georgetown University, formerly Professor of Economics at the University of Berlin; John Jewkes, Professor of Economic Organization, Oxford University; and Frank H. Knight, Professor of Social Studies and Philosophy, University of Chicago, former president, American Economic Association.

These Institutes were intended to present a particular point of view. The writer was told on the day of arrival by one of the directors of the Claremont meeting that, "We want to present our side of the story. Frankly, we are going to be biased on this score. Our lecturers were picked with care. They represent the best men we could get. You are going to hear the concepts of the liberals today. We regard ourselves as liberals as we are striving against a mass of opinion. You are encouraged to ask questions of any kind. We hope that you will learn something out here." We did.

We were there from Texas to Washington, from California to Kansas. We came in various academic sizes, i.e., from deans to instructors. Our common denominator was that we were teachers of economics.

One of the things which impressed us most was this: We had to work harder than we had anticipated. A good number of us, including the writer, had anticipated a good bit of free time to be spent enjoying the sights of Southern California. Such was not the case. We worked until about 9 or 9:30 during the evenings. No one regretted the time thus spent.

There were three main streams of thought developed. Professor Briefs took as his field that of labor. He traced the growth of labor's power from the inception of collective labor action to the present time.

Professor Jewkes discussed the Socialization measures of postwar England and their impact upon the British economy.

Professor Knight took as his field the economic philosophy of a free society.

In the group thus assembled there were many "leaners." Did the 12 days of lectures and discussion result in a realignment of ideas for those there? This is a difficult question to answer. Certainly there was no outward manifestation by members of the group that their views on particular issues had assumed a different slant. This would be too much to ask for. More than three-fourths of those there held the doctors degree, which in itself is regarded as evidence of a reasonable amount of contemplation of things economic.

This much can be said, however. The case for economic freedom and an environment for a workable competitive enterprise was succinctly and clearly made. The European experience in the field of labor unions and governmental sanction was reviewed. For those who look upon the British program since World War II as an achievement in full employment and enhancement of the public weal the Institute must have resulted in a great deal of reexamination of conclusions. Professor Jewkes exposed the shortcomings of the Socialist program in theory and practice.

It is probable that this reorientation of economic



Israel Moses Sieff, British Fabian Socialist, Imported by New Deal To Help Regiment American Economy.

thought will have several salutary results. First of all it provided a great deal of factual information needed to bulwark the case for a free society. As a corollary to this, the shortcomings of Socialist doctrine were made strikingly evident.

There was plenty of carryover to take back to the classroom. It is here that the program should prove most meaningful. There is no doubt in my mind that all of us will refer time after time to information secured at the Claremont conference. Even the "leaners" who like to "roll their own" will find their California notebook a fruitful source of reference.

From the standpoint of getting the college teacher of economics acquainted with business practices, The College-Business Exchange Program of the Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., has had notable success. The program was explained to business as follows:

"The teaching of economics and related subjects in American schools—especially in its colleges and universities—has a profound influence on the economic life of the Nation. Most persons who attend these educational institutions, regardless of their chosen field of endeavor, come under the influence of the teachers of economics.

"The influence of economists reaches far beyond their direct contact with students. Their research is studied by businessmen and by Government personnel. Many

(See EDUCATING THE ECONOMISTS, Page 14)



Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, New Deal Economist, Who Dealt With Banking, Currency, Stock and Bond Regulations.

—1954 TOUGH YEAR IN UNITED STATES FOR REDS AND FRONTERS—

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic

DURING the 1954 fiscal year 13 petitions were filed before the Subversive Activities Control Board by the Department of Justice and in one of these, the Communist Party case, the United States Court of Appeals upheld the decision of the Board, the annual report submitted to the President at the end of the year shows.

The 12 Communist fronts whose cases were "carried forward through various stages during fiscal 1954," involved organizations—all located in New York, as follows:

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Slav Congress, Civil Rights Congress, Committee for a Democratic Far East Policy, Council on African Affairs, Inc., International Workers Order, Inc., Jefferson School of Social Science, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Labor Youth League, National Council of American Soviet Friendship, United May Day Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The report points out that although the (McCarran) Internal Security Act under which the Subversives Activities Control Board operates permits hearings by examiners, the board decided to apportion the work among themselves, with members hearing cases individually or in panels and submitting recommended decisions to the whole board.

The board originally was granted an appropriation of \$350,000 for the fiscal year 1954, but later \$112,000 of the amount was transferred for use in the 1955 fiscal year. Of the remaining \$238,000, expenses took \$236,484, leaving a year-end balance of \$1,516. Salaries of the five board members are \$15,000 each and the general counsel is paid \$11,050. The board had 26 employees during the year. The law under which the above progress was made against the Reds in 1954 is now under attack by a new front of radicals banded together as the "National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act."

Meantime, the Communists and their frontiers have withheld registration with our Government while their counsel have been attacking the law in courts.

Addition of 27 Red Fronts Swells Department of Justice List to 282

Armed with a decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals upholding the validity of the Internal Security (McCarran) Act requiring, among other things, that "Communist-action" groups must register with the Subversive Activities Control Board, the Department of Justice has begun a widespread crackdown on Red fronts.

Formal recommendations for the registration of two outfits have been filed with the Subversive Activities Control Board by Attorney General Herbert Brownell,



United Press Photo

This German Beauty, Irmgard M. Schmidt, Charmed Her Way Into the Graces of Top American Army Officials in West Germany Securing Top Secrets for Red Russia. Recently Sentenced to Five Years Imprisonment U. S. Army Fails to Prosecute Her Victims.

and 27 other groups have been notified similar recommendations against them will be made.

One of those on which papers have already been filed is the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City, which has repeatedly been exposed by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC as a Red training unit. Thomas J. Herbert, chairman of the Subversives Control Board has prepared a decision for board action in which he says the school is "directed, dominated and controlled by the Communist Party of the United States—a Communist-action organization." The decision says the Jefferson School is "utilized as the Communist Party's principal training ground for effective membership and leadership" in the party and "under rigid party control and discipline."

The second group on which the Attorney General has filed formal recommendation for a registration compliance is the Washington Pension Union of Se-



United Press Photo

Mrs. Sylvia Campbell Powell (Right) Makes Fifth Amendment Plea Under Questioning By Senator Herman Welker (R.-Idaho) About Her and Husband's (John N. Powell) Fifteen-Year Stint in China.

attle, Wash. Mr. Brownell charges the pension group has been under Communist control practically since the time it was formed in 1937. He said members of the Communist Party have held key positions in its chapters throughout the State of Washington.

He also alleged the outfit received financial support from the Communist Party and that its policies never deviated from the proclaimed Communist line. The organization was formed under the guise of a lobby for old age pension benefits in the State of Washington. A special committee of the Legislature in the State of Washington listed the outfit as a Communist front in 1948 and William Pennock, an official of the union, was indicted in Seattle last year for violating the Smith Sedition Act which concerns cases wherein persons advocate the violent overthrow of our Government.

The names of the 27 organizations on which the Department of Justice has served notice of intention to require them to register as Communist fronts follows:

Benjamin Davis Freedom Committee, 217 West 125th Street, New York.

Californians for the Bill of Rights, San Francisco, Calif.

Civil Liberties Sponsoring Committee of Pittsburgh, Crafton, Pa.

Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland, Baltimore.

Committee to Defend the Rights and Freedom of Pittsburgh's Political Prisoners, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Congress of the Unemployed, Pittsburgh, Pa.

East Bay Peace Committee, Oakland, Calif.

Elsinore Progressive League, Elsinore, Calif.

Everybody's Committee to Outlaw War, Los Angeles, Calif.

Guardian Club, San Antonio, Tex.

Idaho Pension Union, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.

Independent Party, Seattle, Wash.

Johnson-Forest Group, Detroit, Mich.

League for Common Sense, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights, Boston, Mass.

Michigan Council for Peace, Detroit, Mich.

National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, 667 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 35 West 64th Street, New York, N. Y.

People's Programs, Seattle, Wash.

People's Rights Party, care of Carl Brodsky, 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Pittsburgh Arts Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Provisional Committee on Latin America Affairs, care of Richard Greenspan, 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Puerto Rican Comite Pro Libertades Civiles, Santurce, Puerto Rico.

Queensbridge Tenants League, 41-02 12th Street, Long Island City, Queens, N. Y.

Syracuse Women for Peace, Syracuse, N. Y.

Trade Unionists for Peace, San Francisco, Calif.

United Defense Council of Southern California, Elsinore, Calif.

Organizations cited by the Subversives Activities Control Board have the opportunity to appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals. A number of the 282 organizations that have been so listed to date are girding for a court fight.

The Communist Party itself is taking the lead in seeking a reversal of the court decision upholding the registration act.

The Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C., ruled that the Communist Party is a Communist-action organization, controlled by the Soviet Union and there-



United Press Photo
Irving Potash (Left), Communist Party Official and Left-wing Labor Leader, Among Top Eleven Communists Sentenced, Rearrested on Completion of Five Year Sentence, To Face New Charges.

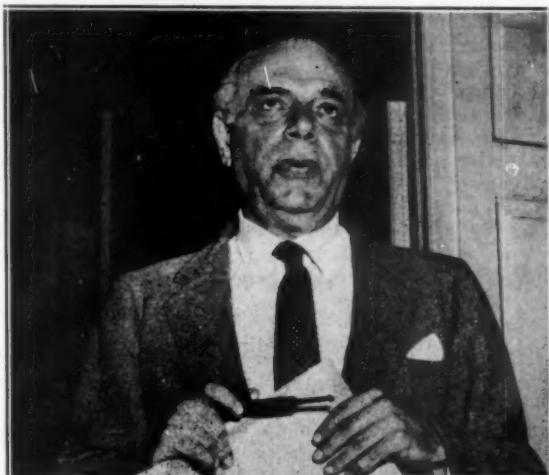
fore must register with the control board. In that decision the court held that: "The right to free expression ceases at the point where it leads to harm to the Government . . . When danger to Government is clear and present, the right of unrestricted speech gives way as do the other basic rights of liberty and life."

With respect to disclosure of membership lists, the court held that many organizations are required by law to keep records and the required revelation of Communist membership lists under the act is not a violation of the Fifth Amendment. The Communist Party argued its rights are violated by the provisions of the law.

The party has asked for a rehearing of the case by the full nine-member bench of the Federal Appeals Court.

In a recent petition of 11 Communists sentenced under the Sedition Act, the Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal indicating the high court will give the Reds little consolation in the above appeal.

(See THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES, Page 23)



United Press Photo
Nicholas Bela, Hungarian-Born Writer Testifies Before House Committee on Un-American Activities Concerning His Six Years as a Communist Party Member and of His Disillusion and Withdrawal.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

BOTH PARTIES CAN HELP

If the politicians who shape party strategy are wise they will not compete in extravagance during this session of Congress. Republicans lost Congress in November in spite of their handouts to pressure groups. Democrats had lost in 1952, largely because the Truman regime had bled the Treasury. Now the Administration proposes enormous expenditures, apparently because it thinks this is the best way to win votes through which it can regain control of Congress. The fact is that the people are more frugal than Congress, and cannot be bought over by huge appropriations taken from their own pockets through excessive tax levies. They know that neither party can be blamed for national defense spending on a big scale, but they know also that national defense can be provided at less cost.

In every State there is evidence of extravagance and waste in armed service installations, which voters can see with their own eyes. Applying this knowledge to items they cannot see, such as foreign operations spending, they conclude that both political parties are evidently inclined to be extravagant and need watching. If one of these parties should make a record for economy it would win friends who would help it to win control of Congress. This has been proved to be true. Calvin Coolidge, like Caesar, did not choose to claim the honor that the people would have given him. They grinned at his parsimony in saving lead pencils, but they liked his economy program nevertheless.

Now, when it is impossible to hold down certain necessary items of expenditure, both parties can earn popular approval by cooperating to cut out superfluities particularly extensions of socialistic "welfare" schemes and other Federal meddling with State powers and duties. If Congress would restore to the States their tax resources, and then hold the States responsible for the care of their disabled citizens and their schools, the great majority of the people undoubtedly would hail this step as a return to constitutional sanity.

It has not yet been shown that the majority have been won over to State Socialism, as some politicians seem to believe. Protests against the high cost of Socialism are coming in, which the politicians in Congress would do well to heed, because taxpayers will not hesitate to throw out any party that overloads them.

Party catering to pressure groups may prove to be disastrous to the party guilty of it. Resistance to the demands of socialistic groups may prove to be the winning strategy in 1956. The legislators in charge of appropriation bills may save their respective political parties by cooperating for economy during this session; and then the campaign can be fought out on other issues. If extravagance and catering to socialistic schemes is to be the record of one party and resistance to needless spending is to be the record of the other, taxpayers are likely to form a pressure group of their own.

Mr. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury, warns that there is still danger of inflation. No one knows what the future holds, but everybody knows that if Congress will practice frugality nobody will regret it.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS

AT LAST THE COUNTRY is shocked into action by the revelations of depravity and crime among American juveniles. Like a deadly virus, vice of all kinds has attacked youth without regard to social standing or family rectitude. It prevails in all States and communities. Some years ago a few "social scientists" observed the phenomenon of "juvenile delinquency" and tried to determine its cause. They were baffled in their studies by the many factors which were thought to be active in promoting delinquency, but which proved to be of minor consequence; and the alarming spread of the epidemic demonstrated that something new and unknown had entered into American life. What is it? Now Congress and State and city governments are investigating the mystery in the hope of taking concerted action as soon as possible, in order to save the youth of the country.

Is it a combination of evil influences which causes youthful vice and crime? Every evil influence has been analyzed and apparently has escaped conviction by the plea, "Not me!" Broken family ties, lack of parental discipline, gang practices, liquor, narcotics, unguarded night life, movies, immoral books, criminal teachings by elders, financial exploitation by vice and crime syndicates, and "just natural depravity" have been accused, each in its turn, and it is generally agreed that no one of these is responsible for juvenile delinquency. Yet, in nearly every case, one or more of the evils cited is present in some measure. Hence it is now believed that society must tackle the evils en masse and minimize or abolish them if it is to save the country's youth. This consensus in itself is a confession of failure on the part of investigators, but it is the best report that has been suggested. How society can go about the staggering task is a problem not yet solved; but half of American society, consisting of grownups, must face the task. Fortunately the great majority of juvenile Americans are immune to the epidemic of vice and crime, and these are especially influential with youths of their own age. Thus it seems certain that society will find a way to conquer this modern evil; but it must act, both nationally and locally, and the sooner the better.



THE ARMY DISHONORED

SOMETHING MORE THAN SUMMARY dismissal should be handed out to those who have been guilty of dishonoring the United States Army in the controversy with Senator McCarthy in the Peress case. Facts disclosed during the month prove that individual bureaucrats not wearing the uniform grossly abused their authority and placed honorable Army officers in a discreditable light for many months. The public was deceived into believing that the Army was defending itself against false charges by Senator McCarthy.

It is now known that the good name of the Army was misused by individuals who were interested in hiding the truth and in smearing McCarthy. Unfortunately many citizens believed the tricksters who spoke in the name of the Army. Believing the lies, these

citizens instantly reacted by joining the chorus against Senator McCarthy for what they regarded as a reckless and unfounded attack upon the Army. His repeated statements that he was not attacking the Army, but was trying to expose Reds who may have wormed their way into it and were protected by faithless officials, went unheeded; these were true statements.

It is highly creditable to the reputation of the Army that any attack upon its integrity, whether real or imaginary, meets with popular resentment. The shameful abuse of popular confidence in the Army calls for a rebuke that will stigmatize the perpetrators as themselves unworthy of public confidence.



PATRIOTIC AMERICA

THE MONTH OF JANUARY witnessed an extraordinary outburst of patriotic fervor in Washington, in which official delegates representing millions of Americans through their organizations assembled in the national Capital declared their opinions on world and national issues. It was a true expression of fundamental Americanism, from the "grassroots." The resolutions adopted by these gatherings are already exercising a profound influence upon Congress. Members of that body had heard from home, and had personal knowledge of the fact that delegations to the Washington conferences were composed of individuals of the highest standing, non-partisan, purely patriotic, voicing the opposition of America to the conspiracies of demagogues, fifth-columnists, Socialists, Communists and traitors who plot the downfall of the U. S. and the do-gooders who would unwittingly destroy the Nation in their eagerness to aid the rest of the world economically by sapping the strength of our own peoples.

Among the strategies denounced were those seeking the forcible overthrow of the Government; the sapping of American vitality by excessive foreign giveaways, trade bartering, etc.; oppressive taxation; suppressive legislation; failure to obey constitutional commands; world government intrigues; executive law-making by treaty; invasion of State rights and powers; Socialist schemes of all sorts; centralization of power in Washington; granting of regulative power to pressure groups; abuses in immigration; subjecting servicemen to alien criminal courts in violation of the Bill of Rights; misuse of funds by certain tax-exempt foundations; efforts to cripple Congressional investigations of subversives, corruption and crime.

Resolutions were adopted calling for breaking off relations with Soviet Russia and its satellites; denying aid to nations exporting to Communist countries holding American citizens as prisoners; opposing revision of the U.N. charter to impair American independence; calling for withdrawal of the United States from the U.N. in case Red China should be admitted; and advising caution in enacting universal training.

Among the patriotic organizations holding meetings in Washington during January were the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense; the American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic and Fraternal Societies, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The delegates to these gatherings number several thousands. They attended dozens of briefing conferences, heard numerous addresses by men and women of national renown, and exchanged views in innumerable private gatherings. They turned to world and national issues and those in a position to make or mar them. Thus, through individual contacts and publications of many kinds, millions of citizens will learn accurate details regarding public questions. No existing propaganda conspiracy of treason or political chicanery can reach as many American citizens as will be reached by reports

of the conferences held in Washington during January by these patriots whose quest for truth is animated by love of the United States and the determination to preserve it against all enemies, foreign and domestic.



THE ARMED SERVICES

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER HAS HANDED to Congress his proposals for changes in organization and pay of the Army. It is unnecessary to specify the proposed changes, since Congress will surely make its own changes, influenced, of course, by the suggestions of the President. The outcome cannot be foreseen.

Because of changes in weapons and consequent necessary changes in training and methods of warfare it will be extremely difficult to frame a new system that will meet present needs and future requirements. Probably no long-time program should be adopted, the pleas of generals notwithstanding. Certainly it would not be prudent to freeze a universal training system upon the country during this period of uncertainty in world politics and in war inventions. Yet the changes now in process call for technical skill which cannot be acquired over night. Therefore, it seems probable that Congress will approve of extra pay for specially skilled men. Provision for these experts and for many of them should be generous, for an emergency might make them the right hand of victory.

Estimates of what the size of the Army should be are almost useless. No one can foretell how many men will be needed, nor how they should be trained and equipped, nor where they may fight. Experience, even during the last world war, affords little information that can be applied to future need—and certainly it cannot be safely relied upon as a guide. Every war is unique and unpredictable in its vagaries. The "big brass" responsible for estimating and recommending the size of the forces most suitable to American requirements can only guess what it should be—and Congress can only make another guess.



TEAMWORK BY ALLIES

THE TIRELESS ENERGY and persistent optimism of the American Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, have attracted worldwide attention and admiration, including praise from members of the Soviet foreign office and its embassies. They, first of all, know how successfully he has promoted teamwork among the allies of the United States—teamwork which doubtless has greatly increased the labors of the Moscow diplomats. No other representative of great adversaries has been more watchful, more foresighted, or more active than Mr. Dulles. His physical endurance and resilience in his incessant errands are amazing.

And yet the frequency of these errands to meet and cope with unexpected problems confirms in itself the difficulty of maintaining teamwork among allies committed to unified war policy. If so much effort and lost motion are necessary in peacetime, what would be required in wartime? No one could be sure of successful teamwork among allies during the war. Allies are supposed to agree upon a certain principle and be willing to cooperate to give it effect. But what about allies consisting of satellite states, some or all of which might be unwilling to cooperate, or be conspiring to frustrate the orders of the premier or commander in chief? The Soviet Union and Red China are faced with this danger, which is not supposed to exist among allied free governments.

THE MAN WHO TAUGHT LINCOLN

By ZELMA LARGE HOUSER

MENTOR GRAHAM, an old-time schoolmaster of the highest caliber, is being recognized in recent years as a lasting influence on Abraham Lincoln, when he lived in New Salem from 1831 until 1837. Although he moved to Springfield, Ill., to room with Joshua F. Speed and to become a law partner of John T. Stuart, his teacher and friend in the village above the Sangamon did his best to keep in touch with the ambitious young lawyer who was destined to lose his life by an assassin's bullet in 1865.

In a letter to William H. Herndon, biographer of Abraham Lincoln, Graham wrote that he remembered passing the home of Thomas Lincoln in Kentucky and seeing the son, Abraham, with his father. However, the first time that he really knew him was when the newcomer at New Salem was sworn in as election clerk and he and Graham worked together all day. The next week, wrote Graham in another letter to Herndon, Lincoln began clerking for Denton Offutt and was well known for treating everyone with kindness and honesty, as well as for being one of the most likable human beings anyone could meet. The devoted Graham declared that Abraham was his "scholar" and that he himself was his "teacher."

For many years there was little known to historians about Mentor Graham. Within the last decade, more recognition has been shown the conscientious Kentuckian who was so zealous in spreading education among boys and girls, and who loved books more than food and comfortable clothes. Kunigunde Duncan and D. F. Nickols, who wrote *Mentor Graham, The Man Who Taught Lincoln*, an inspiring biography which came out in 1944, deepened the public interest in the man and added greatly to the knowledge of historians of the period.

In a log cabin on Brush Creek, no more than ten miles from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, a boy was born to Mary and Jeremiah Graham in the autumn of 1800. They named him William Mentor Graham. The middle name meant "teacher," the father said, and that was the vocation the little boy should follow. Before Mentor could go to school, he learned to read a little in the Bible, and he was delighted about his accomplishment. In the little backwoods school, he probably took his "lickings" with the rest and paid his tuition with lard, whisky, venison, and ground corn. With his sister, Minerva, he led a calf to school one day to pay for the instruction. It was noted by the other boys and girls that Mentor Graham could "spell down" the older children, even if he could not kill a black snake with his own bare hands, as some of the big boys boasted of doing.

After becoming a teacher in the Kentucky hills, marrying an Irish girl of 13, Sarah Rafferty, and hearing many rumors of better land in Illinois and knowing that there was no slavery in the "North," Graham, with a small cavalcade of relatives, landed on the summit of the hill where the Rutledge reconstructed tavern of New Salem State Park now stands. Mentor Graham



Mentor Graham and Wife Sarah, from a Tintype in the Lincoln Room, Lincoln College, Lincoln, Illinois.

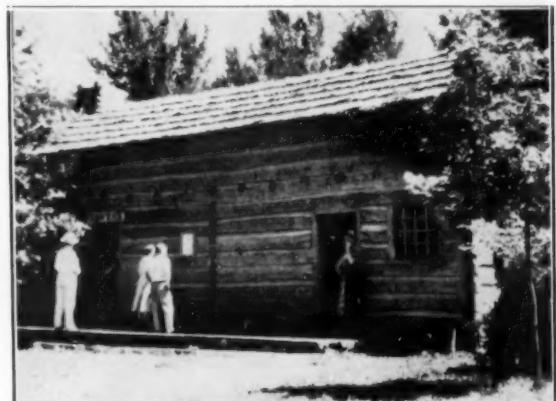
had met James Rutledge on a prospecting trip some time before, and he and Sarah, with the little daughter Almira, had been invited to stay at the Rutledge cabin until he had built a home of his own.

There was already a little Baptist Church, called the schoolhouse, a short distance to the West, in 1826, and Graham began his long teaching career in Illinois, one that he continued until his 78th year. The schools in the State in those years were hodge-podge affairs, and the pay was so poor that few good teachers from the East were willing to stay. But Mentor Graham was dedicated to teaching. He had known that from his early boyhood.

A law was passed in 1825 by which the schools of Illinois were to be paid for by a tax levy, but it was soon repealed because of heavy opposition, and the crude log schoolhouses lived on. However, one who had the urge to learn could, even in those days, surpass the obstacles. Mentor Graham writes in one of the letters to Herndon that Abraham Lincoln lived at his home for about six months, and that the two men worked on English grammar and surveying together.

When Mentor Graham was 78, he decided that his 52 years of teaching was about enough. Since Sarah's death in 1869, and after other heartbreaking events in his family, besides the never ending grief at the death

(See THE MAN WHO TAUGHT LINCOLN, Page 29)



Rutledge Tavern, New Salem State Park (Illinois), Where Mentor Graham, Sarah His Wife, and Daughter Stopped. Owner, James Rutledge, Was Father of Ann, Traditional Sweetheart of Lincoln.

'OLD ABE'--MASCOT OF WISCONSIN BATTALION

By JULIE ARNOLDY

WHEN the Eau Claire Badgers, a battalion of Wisconsin Volunteers, marched off to the Civil War, they took with them as mascot a young eagle purchased from some Chippewa Indians. They named their eaglet "Abe" and managed to keep it with them during the entire four years of the war.

By the time the Badgers took up their positions before Vicksburg (in the spring of 1862) as part of Grant's Army besieging the city, their mascot was known all over the United States as "Old Abe," the bird with the charmed life.

The Confederate soldiers, however, called it the "Yankee Buzzard." Aware that members of the Badger battalion felt that as long as their eagle was safe they had nothing to fear, the Confederates did their best to shoot it. But although both during the battles and at other times the eagle frequently flew over their lines, the rebels were never able to hit it.

After the war the eagle was taken on tour. By charging admission for a look at it, over a million dollars was raised for veterans' dependents.

But though in life the bird seemed to have a charmed existence, in death it was less fortunate.

After the eagle died—presumably from old age—its stuffed body was placed in the Capitol of Wisconsin. But when that building went up in flames the bird went with it. Some years later, however, the Wisconsin Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for a monument to be placed on the Vicksburg battlefield—now a National Park—on the spot where the Badgers dug

in for the siege. The monument was in the form of a pillar surmounted by a gilded eagle, the whole nearly 100 feet high.

Then, about five years ago, lightning shattered the pedestal and sent the bird crashing to the pillar's marble base. Once more, then, the State of Wisconsin voted funds with which the bird has been restored to its lofty perch. But many wonder what will happen next to the mascot that in life seemed invulnerable, but in death has had its troubles trying to rest in peace.

EDUCATING THE ECONOMISTS

(Continued from Page 8)

college economists serve as advisors to business executives, and some later become economists for business firms.

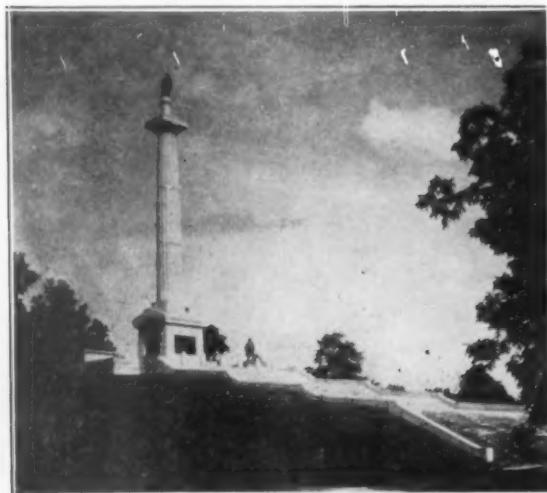
"Many teachers of economics have moved directly from their undergraduate and graduate academic training into the teaching profession without the opportunity for first-hand, on-the-job experience in business. However thorough may have been their training in business theory, they find it difficult if not impossible to get the "feel" of business, to understand how businessmen react to certain situations, and to understand their points of view, unless they have had the opportunity of coming face to face with these problems."

The program which was initiated in the summer of 1948 works like this for the hundred or so college teachers who participate each summer: Fellowships are offered to college economics teachers for a period of from four to six weeks of study with a business firm during the summer. The firm pays the Fellow \$500 to cover living expenses plus cost of transportation from his college to the place of the firm's operations.

The writer had the pleasure of spending six weeks as a Fellow with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway System in Chicago during the summer of 1952. Conversation with a dozen or more teachers who have participated in the program always points to one thing, i.e., the usefulness of this experience for classroom teaching. Although the teacher of economics has as his task the explaining of the economy and the motivating forces behind its institutions, it is entirely possible that he may never fully comprehend the object of much of his attention; namely, the present-day corporation. A Fellowship spent on the spot studying the corporation goes a long way towards filling this gap.

These Institutes and Business Fellowships are needed by the economist today. Too many teachers of economics are "book" teachers. The liberal position needs to be set forth. If those who profess the liberal side are not willing to share the responsibility for defending and propagating it, then where may we turn?

It is to be hoped that this education outside the classroom may be continued. It may very well be that in the future a program will be evolved which will provide a means for sending the college teacher of economics in the United States to other countries to see with his own eyes economies which have relinquished the liberal position in search of the good life. It is likely that this would provide the *coup de grace* to a great deal of "progressive" thinking held by some of our "leaners."



Monument to "Old Abe," Eaglet, Towers Over Battlefield of Vicksburg. Legend is it "Charmed" Northern Battalion to Victory Against South in Civil War.

HERE'S a Winter's tale you may like, especially if there's a blizzard just outside. It's a true story in every detail, digested from diaries, from Government records, from statesmen's files, and from sworn testimony.

Believe it or not—it was, perhaps, the Keystone in the making of our great United States, united from coast-to-coast, united in one language, one set of traditions and common laws, as distinguished from Europe's civilizations, diverse in almost all details, and still divided and disturbed after almost 2,000 years of statecraft, politics and confabulations.

All this happened to an American farm boy, 200 years ago.

He journeyed 1,500 miles to carry a crucial "Government Message" much the same as that famous "Message to Garcia," delivered in the Cuban jungles, since then written in 60 million copies in 30 languages by Elbert Hubbard, the philosopher of East Aurora's Roycrofters.

WASHINGTON--MAN OF CHARACTER AND ACTION

By TOMMY MILTON

This Virginia lad had no maps, only a compass and Indian guides to get him through 1,500 miles of the wildest wilderness.

For 50 days out of his 77 days of steady travel, he faced sleetingsnows and rains or zero weather blizzards.

He had to swim or raft across swift rivers that froze fingers and toes.

He had to map the country he passed through that future armies might be guided.

He had to dicker with friendly or hostile Indian tribes, using his native eloquence and several pounds of Peace Wampum belts to make "friendship treaties."

At the end of his journey which took him through frontier sections of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, he had just five days to obtain an "answer" and start homeward. And he "must" deliver an official reply, with all speed.

It's a big, big story in American history—but it's almost forgotten in the rush of current events, in the multiplication of transportation and communication facilities in today's easy travel.

It was 1753-54, November, December, January and February, when this 21-year-old set out on his volunteer mission for Governor Dinwiddie of the Crown Colony of Virginia. There was not even a log hut at the confluence of the Ohio's tributaries from where Pittsburgh has since (for 100 years) been delivering rails, cars, bridges, wire, nails and steel structures of all kinds for the world's most civilized uses.

There were no roads, no paths with markings across the seven great ranges to the Ohio country, just beyond the Alleghenies. So this youth had to follow his compass, "log" each day's travel and direction, push his horses, the best one being his "Shanks' mare," until he almost reached the shores of Lake Erie.

His order had been to find the Commander-in-Chief of all French Army forces in "the Ohio wilderness,"

wherever he might be, and to warn him to call off his Indian scalpers and butchers, and to keep off the British government's lands, recently purchased at Lancaster, Pa., from the six nations, and associated Indian tribes.

"The Ohio Country" in those days included what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Western halves of New York State and Pennsylvania clear to the rolling Mississippi River.

It was known to be very valuable to any nation that could own or control it.

It was crucial in the "making of America," for then, the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky, the Pennsylvania trails and the Mohawk Valley Trail were the only possible outlets into Western America for travelers on foot and horseback.

There was no path big enough to accommodate a two-wheeled cart only four feet wide. That was later cut through by pathfinders, led by this same 21-year-old.

Perhaps you've already guessed our hero's name. It was "George Washington" on the official documents then. And he had later wangled a nominal title of "Major" in a non-existent South Virginia District "militia."

His main qualifications, in Dinwiddie's eyes, were the simple ones: 1) He'd volunteered to do the job without pay; 2) He'd been a frontier surveyor "who knew the business"; 3) He'd dealt with pioneer settlers and frontier Indians successfully; and 4) He

was "used to sleeping outdoors on the ground in all weathers, and was known to be hardy, tough and strong, as well as ambitious and faithful."

And to sum up this epic story—which started the Indian War, lasting seven years, and which delivered the Ohio country everlasting into American hands—young Washington survived assassination and poison attacks, near freezing in the sub-zero weather and completed his errands with accuracy, dignity and dispatch.



Washington as a Surveyor, from an Old Print.

And despite the "public censure" over Fort Necessity's defeat, which later overwhelmed him and forced him to resign his military commission, slight as it was—he made "a record" in the manliest possible way, and the public attention and worldwide debate over his credits and discredits 15 years later resulted in his being elected "Commander-in-Chief" of all the American Colonies' armies in 1775, without any opposition or competition whatsoever.

At the Library of Congress, and at Williamsburg, Va., you can still see "diaries" of his travels, his handmade maps, and even the original "messages" which he took to and brought back from the French commandants—all of which "settled" that very important issue of whether our States should be united or divided, whether English-speaking or French-dominated, whether "a nation" or still European colonies.

I can only briefly sketch this truly great and epic story. You, yourself, and your youngsters can go to any city library and obtain the full detailed record, which will surely thrill every patriot's heart, and stir emulation in hearty ambitious youngsters to "toughen" and harden their physiques to outdoor travel and long journeys, which are basic in any time of danger, where "endurance" is the secret weapon for victory, instead of defeat.

What this young man of good clean habits and good stock achieved, is clearly within the scope of most American boys, if they desire to be strong and "enduring" and victorious in their assignments, even in wartime when great dangers are just around the corner.

World politics and the Indians were at the bottom of most American troubles then, as world politics and the Reds are today, here and now.

France and England, feuding for hundreds of years back, were then the two great contending "powers," both realizing and desiring the natural wealth and worth of the Ohio country. Both had extensive and expensive armies and navies which they later used to the limit. Both (as soon as George Washington accomplished the exchange of ultimata by this mid-winter trip) began to gird for all-out warfare. Our American pioneer settlers were thus caught "in the middle." But the final outcome was in favor of these United States of America. That's why this 1,500-mile journey did so much to determine our destinies.

The "background" of the situation was simple. French explorers had first discovered, charted and "claimed" the lands of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, the Ohio and the Mississippi. Their fur traders made friends and traded with all the Indians. Their forts, though few, were strategically placed and strongly manned.

But as the British had settled all the Atlantic Seaboard South of the St. Lawrence, clear to the Gulf of Mexico, and new settlers kept pushing westerly over the Allegheny Ranges, the American Colonies made Indian treaties to purchase vast tracts of land.

In 1774, at Lancaster, Pa., a great Indian treaty purchase at a great price had been made and ratified by the six tribes. That gave the Ohio Company a legal right to survey, sub-divide and "develop" for sale the Ohio country—until . . .

The French military counter attacked by swooping down on the Mingo Indian headquarters at Piqua, Ohio, where Chief "Old Britain" and his tribesmen were peacefully raising corn, squash and beans, and tanning furs for sale, and "organizing" the Ohio country.

By 1752, the French had cut many miles of "military roads," over marshes and through forests, and had established many new forts. They murdered or kid-



George Washington as a Soldier.

napped the whole Mingo population as well as the Miami, Shawnees, Kickapoos and Hurons.

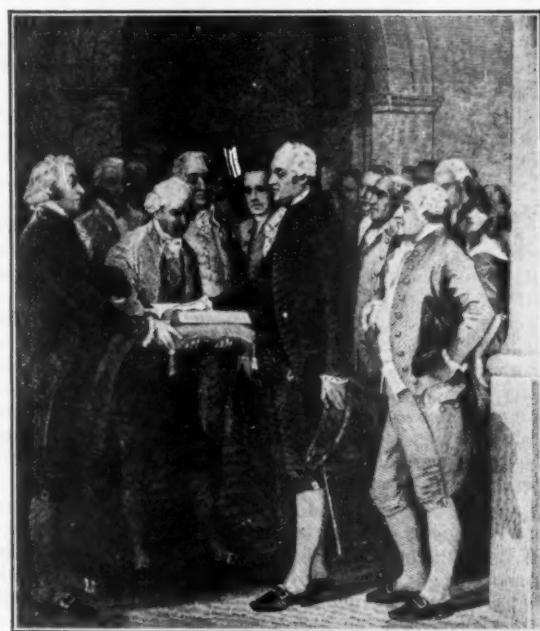
By 1753, they had "cleaned" the whole Allegheny Valley North of Pittsburgh, jailing old John Frazier the British mentor of the Indians at Venango.

By autumn, 1753, their hostile Ottawa warriors had raided far South into Northern Virginia's settlements, taking eight scalps in the tobacco patches near Washington and Winchester, capturing a well-known curly-headed patrician youth to display as "captive" through the streets of Montreal.

These events, unknown to most Americans then, aroused Governor Dinwiddie who wanted it "stopped." So he called in this farm boy from his Bullskin Creek corn fields. And young Washington volunteered to carry the government message, without pay—asking only expenses for horse-hire and one Indian guide, Chris Gist who had a trader's hut up on Wills Creek, near the present Cumberland, Md.

George Washington in those days was described by friends as a tall, strong, healthy lad with no bad

(See MAN OF CHARACTER AND ACTION, Page 31)



Inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States.

IT IS February 12—Lincoln's Birthday, and I climb the long flight of marble steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., near the historic Potomac River. It is in my opinion quite the most beautiful memorial structure in the world, and is surrounded by much natural beauty.

Seating myself on the top step I look out across the charming "mirror of nature," the Reflecting Pool, and to the Washington Monument, all in direct line with the great Capitol Building in the distance—the heart of our Nation.

As I sit there the present seems to slip away, and I am now back in the past where, in a little log cabin in the Kentucky wilderness, a man-child has just been born. His bed is of but four roughly hewn sticks



Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C., Dedicated May, 1922.

LINCOLN--HIS MEMORIAL

By JENNIE ESMOND WRIGHT

driven into a dirt floor in a corner of the one room, with side strips fastened to them. The mattress is of straw, husks and bear skins.

The mother holds the child close to her bosom in an effort to keep the little tot warm, for the fire in the fireplace at the opposite end of the room is insufficient to make mother and child comfortable during the raging blizzard on this bleak February day.

I hear Thomas Lincoln, the father, speak up, "We will call him Abraham, after my father."

What a far cry from that lowly birthplace to this exquisite memorial structure erected by a devoted people for whom he saved the Union and liberated a people in bondage.

This massive structure—designed by Henry Bacon—cost three million dollars, and was dedicated in 1922. Each year two million or more pilgrims climb these steps, and stand in awe before the inspiring statue of the great Emancipator within.

I seem to see the little barefoot Abraham playing with a tiny pig, the gift of a neighbor. When it is large enough he rides its back. His father says, "Tomorrow I will kill the pig so that we shall have meat," but before daylight the youngster and his playmate are deep in the forest, and do not return until after dark. When he awakens the next morning the pig has been slaughtered. The heart-broken child can eat none of the meat for he thinks of it as having been his pet.

His mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln—of deep religious feeling and a gentleness of manner, teaches him to read and write. She inspires him with ideals of what he may be and do when he grows up. But when only ten he is left motherless. He helps his father build the rude wooden coffin in which she is buried, this without the unobtainable services of a minister. A year later an itinerant preacher is induced to hold a funeral service at her grave.

In about a year Sarah Bush Johnston becomes his kindly, understanding stepmother. She encourages and helps young Abe to make his mother's dreams for him come true. It is said, "The life of Lincoln can only be explained by the lies of his mother and stepmother."

The youngster trudges miles to and from a little log schoolhouse for six months' schooling, which is all he ever had.

When 12 he attends a temperance lecture, and signs a total abstinence pledge, which was never to be broken by him.

After a hard day's work he lay on the floor before the fireplace for a light, reading, writing and figuring with a charred stick on a wooden shovel.

Among his few and most treasured books are the Bible, Parson Weems' "Life of Washington," and Pilgrim's Progress. He keeps a book in his pocket so that every spare moment may be used reading. He says: "I will study and get ready, and some day my chance will come." He writes in one of his books, "Abraham Lincoln, his hand and pen. He will do good, but God knows when."

Mentor Graham, a school teacher, takes a deep interest in the youngster and encourages him to continue studying, lending him many books. He memorizes whole chapters of the Bible while splitting rails—the Bible from which he secures his superb style in later writings and speech.



The Imposing Figure of the "Great Emancipator," Sits Directly Within the Memorial.

His touching romance with Ann Rutledge is recalled, as well as the anguish at her early death, a further crisis to creep into his life.

When witnessing a sale at a slave market he vehemently exclaims, "If I ever get a chance to strike this thing, I'll strike it hard."

He is chosen Captain of a company of volunteers in the brief Black Hawk War in 1832. Later on, with more borrowed books, he studies law and surveying, and is elected to the Illinois Legislature, serving four consecutive terms.

He declares himself in favor of women's suffrage and against slavery.

Admitted to the Illinois Bar he moves to Springfield, and takes John J. Stuart in partnership in his law office.

In a court, when the main witness for the prosecution swears that by brilliant moonlight he saw the defendant commit the crime, Lincoln, the defense attorney, casually opens an almanac and proves that there was no moon on the night of the crime, and so wins the case.

When 33 he marries Mary Todd, a handsome, well-educated young lady. He has many political disappointments, overcoming severe obstacles, and in a crowning glory to all this is elected the 16th President of the United States.

Comes the Civil War of 1861—breaking his heart as well as the heart of the Nation. It ends in 1865, at Gettysburg Battlefield, containing 3,500 graves of Union soldiers, is dedicated as a soldiers' cemetery.

The famous Edward Everett Hale—speaker of the occasion—speaks in eloquence for two hours. President Lincoln is invited to "say a few words," and in three minutes—in only 268 words—he delivers his immortal Gettysburg Address. Oxford University, England, teaches it as the finest specimen of the English language outside of the Bible.

Later Lincoln says, "When I saw our soldiers' graves at Gettysburg I dedicated myself to Christ," and again, "A man devoid of religion is like a horse without a bridle," and "I have been driven many times to my knees, by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go; without the assistance of that Divine Being Who attends me I cannot succeed; with it I cannot fail."

When taken to task for his kindly attitude towards a defeated people of the South, being asked, "Why do you make friends of your enemies? You should try to destroy them;" he replies, "Am I not destroying my enemies when I make them my friends?"

As I stand before the massive image of that great American, I imagine I hear him repeating some of his famous admonitions, which have come down to us in history: such as: "You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer." "You cannot further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred." "The use of alcohol as a beverage has many defenders, but no defense." "You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence."

"Let reverence for the laws be taught in schools—be preached in pulpits, proclaimed in the legislative halls and enforced in the Courts of Justice. In short, let it become the political religion of the Nation." "Let every man remember that to violate the laws is to trample on the blood of his fathers, to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty." "If this country is ever destroyed it will be not from without, but from within."

Standing reverently before the image of the heroic figure, this great Emancipator—this man of such great mental and physical strength, seated in an armchair,



Looking Out from the Lincoln Memorial, One Notes the Direct Line of Lincoln Memorial, Reflecting Basin, Washington Monument and the Capitol, Known as the Mall.

twelve and a half feet high, over which the flag of our country is draped, I am overly impressed with the great opportunities afforded men, poor or rich, by our country.

The statue, by the famous sculptor, Daniel French, is of white Georgia marble. It rests upon a pedestal ten feet high, which in turn stands on a marble platform.

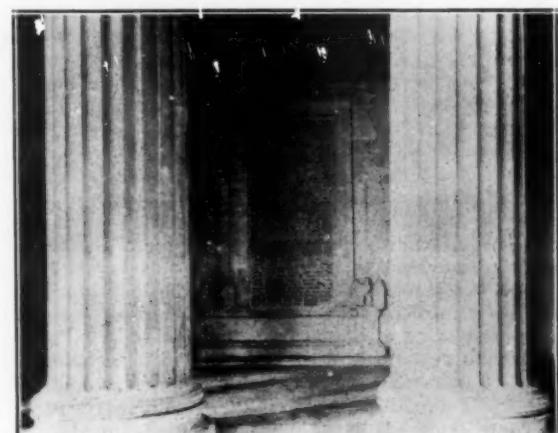
On the North and South walls are plaques bearing the Gettysburg and his second Inaugural addresses, while on the wall above the statue is inscribed:

"In this Temple, as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

As I leave the Shrine, I turn for another glance at this statue of one of the world's greatest men, and recall these words:

"To live in the hearts of those we leave behind is not to die."

Abraham Lincoln, lives in the heart of every true American. His success over many adversaries is a shining example to every American boy and girl, that determination to do right, and to succeed, knows no defeat in a country of such unlimited opportunities, as exist in the United States. Every boy and girl in America, has a right to strive towards advancement, and can succeed, if so determined, as Lincoln did.



At One Side Within the Lincoln Memorial Is Inscribed His Famous Gettysburg Address.

THE HOLY BIBLE tells of a day when the "lion shall lie down with the lamb" and the two shall dwell together in peace. Within this passage in the scriptures is found perhaps the first mention of the most puzzling question in the world today: "peaceful co-existence."

In delving into the origin of this plausible idea one finds that since the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953, and the emergence of Georgi Malenkov as dictator, the Soviet Union has been indulging in what is commonly termed a "peace offensive"—that is, the Reds have been trying to sell us on the idea that the Western nations can peacefully co-exist with the Communist slave empire. As an example, witness the lavish treatment extended the roving British Laborite delegation that visited behind the Iron Curtain not so long ago. On these occasions, Red leaders Malenkov, Chou-en-lai, Mao-tse-Tung and Co. utilized every opportunity to



"Peaceful Co-Existence," Red German Youth Agitates in Drive Ordering Americans to "Go Home."

'PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE;' WISHFUL THINKING

By B. M. MILLER

A Seventeen Year-Old Senior at Marshall High School, Los Angeles

gush forth platitudinous statements declaring the need and desire for peace between the West and East. Another example is afforded by the recent Soviet invitation to 28 nations to attend a conference for the purpose of establishing a European collective security pact. Thus, the present policy of the Soviet Union is to try to convince the Western nations that they can peacefully co-exist with the Communist empire.

This poisoned bait has been devoured by some of our allies and many Americans, who innocently agree that "peaceful co-existence" is attainable, and that it is the only alternative to the horrors of a third world war.

The Machiavellian leaders in the Kremlin, however, have concealed reasons for casting forth their baited hook.

In the first place, the Reds both want and need temporary relief from the tensions of the cold war in order to expand the emaciated consumer market; to put down popular discontent; and to consolidate their expensive empire. Secondly, the Reds realize that within a few short years the West and the Soviet Union will have reached a stalemate where they will be equal in atomic weapons, thus reducing the chances of military conquest by either side. In such a situation, a period of "peaceful co-existence" would leave the Reds a comparatively open field in which to pursue their plans of subversion and infiltration, particularly in underdeveloped regions of the world such as parts of Latin America and Southeast Asia. Finally, the Reds have hoped that through Western acceptance of a program of "peaceful co-existence" they could forestall or prevent the rearming of Western Germany, thus securing Russia's predominance of power in Europe.

Let us now proceed with a determination as to whether it is possible for Western democracy to co-

exist peacefully with the Communist powers, or whether such a program is just so much "wishful thinking."

To arrive at a final conclusion we must closely examine the fundamental nature and philosophy of Communism.

First of all, let us concern ourselves with the issue of Communist foreign policy. This policy was set down by Nicolai Lenin when he declared that Communist policy should not hesitate to change direction, zig-zag, compromise, or reverse itself in order to gain its ultimate goal of total world domination. Thus, the plea for "peaceful co-existence" is shown to be motivated not from sincerity, but from the basest of expediencies, as a means to an insatiable end, merely another "shift" or "zigzag" in the Communist pat-



"I Believe It's Called 'Peaceful Co-Existence'."

tern for world conquest.

Secondly, let us determine whether or not there are any common bonds of trust, any common standards of sincerity or ethics between the United States, and the Soviet Union that could promote the co-existence of those two areas. In her dealings with other nations, America's word is her bond; in Russia's dealings, her word is her bond—until she finds its expedient to break it. In America, foreign dealings are conducted with respect to certain moral, ethical, and religious precepts. In the Soviet Union, those moral, ethical, and religious precepts were destroyed a long time ago. It was with these facts in mind that the Speaker of the House, Mr. Martin, recently declared that the absence of any mutual bond of trust or ethics between this country and Red Russia make co-existence between the two impossible.

Finally, we find that the fundamental "philosophy" of Communism itself is a complete negation of co-existence. For, on March 18, 1919, in an address before the 3rd Congress of the Communist Party, Nicolai Lenin stated, "Existence of the proletariat side by side with imperialist nations for any length of time is unthinkable. *Eventually, one or the other must triumph in the end.* And before that triumph is achieved, a series of frightful conflicts between the Soviet Union and Western powers is inevitable."

Thus, we find that when considered in the light of Communist nature and objectives, the catch-phrase "peaceful co-existence" is an appeal to mere wishful thinking—a device by which the leaders of the world might be deceived into shielding their eyes from the harsh light of the realities of the present world danger.



It's "Peaceful Co-Existence," Reds Drive Vietnamese from Homes to Other Nearby Countries.

Yes, the day may come when the lion shall lie down with the lamb in peace; but the day can never come when our free democratic systems can lie down side by side with the godless system of Communism, whose only aim is their complete destruction.

As long as the aim of the Communists remain the same, as long as true "peaceful co-existence" remains an impossibility, perhaps our world leaders, President Eisenhower included, should think twice before denouncing the views of such men as Senator Knowland; perhaps they should make their own "agonizing reappraisal" of their stand, which is popularly construed to be an implicit gesture of appeasement in the face of proof that the leopard has not changed his spots.

THE MAN WHO TAUGHT LINCOLN

(Continued from Page 13)

of Abraham Lincoln, he had become a tired old man. He and Sarah had had 15 children and they had brought up four more who had had no mother's care before. Aged as he was, he was easy prey for a nephew who persuaded him to sign a note and to lose most of his life's savings. Moving to Blunt, S. D. with his son, Harry Lincoln Graham, of Lincoln, Ill., he became a pioneer again, and suffered with his son and family many of the privations of early settlers. In October, 1886, the highminded old schoolmaster, who loved boys and girls and education, fell dead, as he walked along near his home, carrying a book. "The

Teacher of Abraham Lincoln" was the inscription on the wooden slab in the cemetery near Blunt.

On July 23, 1933, a solemn ceremony was enacted by the teachers of Illinois in Farmer's Point Cemetery, a few miles South of the Park, where the body of Mentor Graham, moved from South Dakota, was laid at last beside the grave of Sarah. They placed a monument there and honored "Abraham Lincoln's Tutor at New Salem."



Farmer's Point Cemetery, Near New Salem Where the Remains of the Grahams Rest.

MORE FEATURES FOR NATIONAL REPUBLIC

Listed on Page 6 are a few of the many interesting features that are to appear in future editions of the National Republic. Here are some more:

Historic Georgetown



Lincoln—The Pioneer



They Didn't Go To School



Rural America—Major Red Target



Aware of Communism

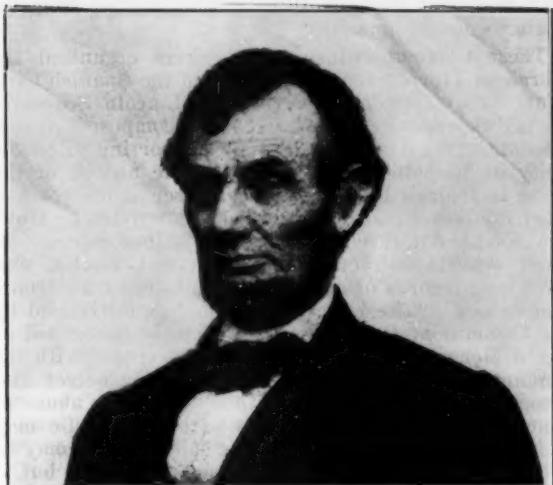
And many others you will want to read.

GRADING the masthead of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC magazine, are the portraits of the two greatest Americans—George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. This choice by editor Walter S. Steele is not accidental but purposeful. It is so not by chance, but by design. Under God, it is to these two great men that we owe our national existence and preservation—Washington the “father” of his country, and Lincoln its “loyal son”; Washington the “founder” and Lincoln the “preserver” of the Union.

Washington unfurled a new flag to mark the birth of a new nation in the world; Lincoln kept that flag flying as a symbol of a nation’s unity to the world.

Washington the aristocratic Virginian and Lincoln the humble Kentuckian were both singularly endowed by Almighty God with those qualities of leadership, sincerity, justice, devotion to duty, and love of liberty, which will forever enshrine them in the hearts of all loyal Americans.

Today, when the very foundations of our Constitutional liberties are viciously assailed by our Communist enemies both at home and abroad; when some political leaders selfishly labor for personal benefit



"Abe" Lincoln Arises from a Humble Birth to the Presidency of the United States—Its "Preserver."

LINCOLN--PRESERVER OF THE UNION

By REV. AUGUST W. BRUSTAT

Pastor, Trinity Lutheran Church, Scarsdale, N. Y.

or for a foreign ideology rather than the public good; when some citizens, colored with every hue of crimson from a deep red to a pale pink wittingly or unwittingly dance to the Kremlin tune of world-wide Communist domination; we may well look again to these men whose birthdays are remembered this month—men who loved God and country, and who agonized and labored to plant and nurture on these shores the precious, God-given liberties which are still our heritage.

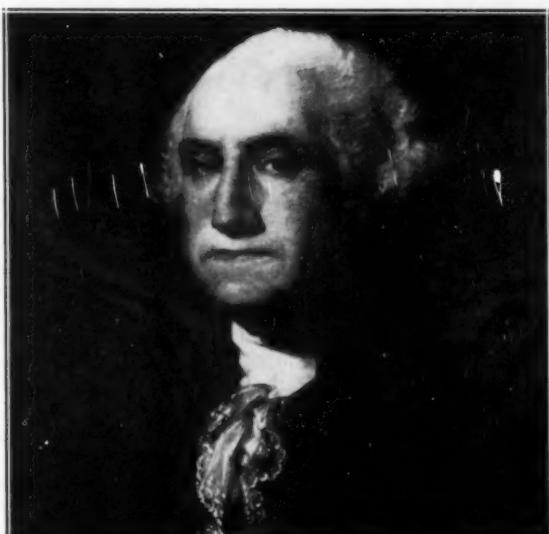
The burden of this article will confine itself to the role played by Abraham Lincoln, Preserver of the Union.

A visit to the national shrine erected in the woods of Kentucky to mark the birthplace of the Great Emancipator, or to his tomb in Springfield, Ill., or to his memorial in the Nation’s Capital, tends to conjure up by the miracle of memory, the life and work and faith of the man who, under God, served his country so nobly and so well only to be rewarded at the last with a martyr’s crown.

The tributes which have been paid this great American in the 90 years since his assassination have been numerous and well-deserved. It is not our intention to rehearse or augment them at this time. To do so would be no less than gilding the lily. Rather, our purpose is to note and to emphasize the abuse of the Lincoln name, and the dishonor heaped upon a great and godly American by those who would deprive us of the very liberties for which Lincoln fought; who deny the existence of the God Lincoln worshipped; who denounce the efficacy of prayer which Lincoln practiced; who despise the Book which Lincoln studied and loved; and who would destroy the faith he held regarding the hereafter. We refer to the prostitution of the name of

this patriotic American by the Communists and their sympathizers.

Knowing well the magic which the name Lincoln carries in the minds of loyal citizens of the United States, the Marxist followers would deceive us into believing that they are but the modern advocates and proponents of the causes for which Lincoln fought,



George Washington, the "Father" of Our Country, First President of the United States.

and bled, and died. Nothing can be further from the truth.

These Communist-inspired deceivers organized the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to fight in the Spanish Civil War. They founded the Abraham Lincoln School of Social Science in Chicago. They composed a Red Cantata, "The Lonesome Train," purporting to be the story of Lincoln's funeral train. The author of the verse is Millard Lampell, the composer of the score is Earl Robinson, and the foreward was written by Howard Fast. All three have been identified in Government reports as active in Communist circles, and have long records of affiliation with Communist fronts and causes. "The Lonesome Train," as advertised by the Communist *Daily Worker*, was to be performed at Lenin Memorial Meetings. Those conversant with the Communist Party line will immediately detect and recognize it in this Red Cantata. Such an abuse of Lincoln's name by the enemies of our Republic may show cleverness but it also shows chicanery; it may be subtle but it is also satanic; it may be daring, but it is also devilish.

Communism is virtually synonymous with slavery. Witness the millions languishing in sub-zero Siberian concentration camps; the purges of real or imagined political enemies; the liquidation of all dissenters who are misnamed "enemies of the people"; the torture of those who desire to worship God; the fear of the dread Secret Police; and other forms of intimidation, subjugation, and oppression. What a far cry such inhuman practices are to Abraham Lincoln who witnessed the sale of Negroes at the mart in New Orleans, and with choking in his throat and a quivering of his lips said to a fellow-boatman: "If I ever get a chance to hit that thing, I'll hit it hard, by the eternal God." How can the Communist enslavers reconcile the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, freeing between three and five million slaves, and which relegated slavery in the United States into oblivion?

Communism denies the existence of God. It is a humanistic philosophy which would dethrone God and enthroned man. Marx said: "The idea of God must be destroyed." Stalin remarked: "The very conception 'God' will be banished from the boundaries of the whole Soviet Union." Lenin cried: "Atheism is an integral part of Marxism." And Malik thunders: "God is a myth."

How can Communists pervert the memory of the man Lincoln who was a man of profound faith? Lincoln believed in God. And he believed in Christ. Leonard Swett, who knew Lincoln well, said at the unveiling of the Chicago monument that Lincoln "believed in God as the supreme ruler of the universe, the guide of men, and the controller of the great events and destinies of mankind. He believed himself to be an instrument and leader in this country of the force of freedom." Lincoln's belief in Christ as the Son of God is evidenced by a letter written to Judge Joseph Gillespie in 1860, shortly before his first inauguration in which he wrote: "I have read on my knees the story of Gethsemane, where the Son of God prayed in vain that the cup of bitterness might pass from Him. I am in the garden of Gethsemane now, and my cup of bitterness is full and overflowing."

In a letter addressed to the Hon. Newton Bateman in 1860, Lincoln wrote significantly expressing his Christian faith in these words: "I know there is a God, and that He hates the injustice of slavery. I see the storm coming, and I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place and a work for me, and I think He has, I believe I am ready. I know I am right, because



The Crude Log Cabin in Which Lincoln, Our Seventeenth President, Was Born.

I know that liberty is right, for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God."

Speaking to his friends at the railroad station in Springfield, Ill., on his departure for Washington and the inauguration, Lincoln said: "I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed; but with which success is certain."

How can Communists reconcile Lincoln's faith in God with their avowed atheism by their perversion of the historical facts of Lincoln's beliefs?

Communists denounce prayer as useless superstition. Senator Wiley of Wisconsin on a trans-Atlantic voyage a few years ago, attended a deck party on the *Queen Elizabeth*, and was introduced to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky, who was on his way to a meeting of the United Nations. Wiley took his hand, looked him straight in the eye and said: "Mr. Vishinsky, every night I pray God that Great Britain, America, Russia, and other nations of the earth will have a sincere desire for peace." To this Mr. Vishinsky answered, through an interpreter, "I don't pray."

The non-praying Communists have no moral right to use the name of the praying Lincoln to deceive the American people. Evidences of Lincoln's prayer life are numerous. Lincoln believed that God hears and answers prayer. In a conversation with General Sickles concerning the outcome of the Battle of Gettysburg, Lincoln said he was not anxious about the final result because "I went into my room one day and locked the door, and got down on my knees before Almighty God, and prayed to Him mightily for victory at Gettysburg—soon a sweet comfort crept into my soul that things would go all right at Gettysburg, and

(See PRESERVER OF THE UNION, Page 32)



The Birthplace of George Washington, the First President of Our Government.

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 10)

First Year of Eisenhower Administration Makes a Record in Red Firings

The frightful demoralization of the Federal service under the New Deal and Fair Deal remains a pivotal factor in American history in our times.

Through September 30, 1954, the Eisenhower Administration separated a total of 8,008 security risks from the Federal payroll. Many had subversive affiliation records. Hardly a department or agency in the Federal establishment escaped the list, recently made public by the Civil Service Commission.

The three military services—Army, Navy and Air Force—accounted for 3,188 of the dismissals—a commentary, perhaps, on the often repeated charges that our national defense forces had become the central focal point of Communist penetration during the New Deal years.

The Civil Service report lists the totals fired and resigned, stating the term "fired" means "number of employees terminated because of security questions falling within the purview of the Eisenhower security program," and defines "resigned" category as applying to the "number of employees who resigned before determination was completed in cases where the file was known to contain unfavorable information" under the security program.

Under this breakdown 3,002 were fired and 5,006 resigned. Of the total fired, 638 were from the Navy, 302 Army and 371 Air Force. Other departments and agencies ousted security risks in the following numbers: Veterans Administration 353, Foreign Operations Administration 184, General Services 154, Interior 140 and Treasury 100. The Veterans Administration led in the number of resignations with 1,112.

Leftists Would Curb Government Security Drive

There were 2,096 cases involving information of subversion, centered principally in the military forces. There were 655 cases of perversion with 136 of these in the Army and 106 in the State Department. There were 2,649 separations as the result of convictions and 4,417 for other offenses.

At one point in the New Deal more than 15,000 Communists were known to have penetrated our armed forces and Soviet agents had enrolled in many of the top posts in Washington, D. C., in the OSS in foreign countries and armed force officers were ordered to commission the Reds in our armed forces. It was found that orientation schools taught subjects dealing with Communism, some of the faculty being pro-Soviet, oriented our servicemen in the theory that Soviet Russia is a democratic form of government.

That there are no intentions of letting up on the Red traitors in America is shown by the recent action of the Justice Department in asking Congress to increase penalties for sedition to 20 years imprisonment and \$20,000 fine. At present the limits are six years and/or \$5,000 for seditious conspiracy; 10 years and/or \$10,000 for advocating the overthrow of our Government; and five years and/or \$10,000 fine for conspiracy to commit offenses relating to advocating the overthrow of our Government.

As things stand at present, few, if any of the Reds sentenced under the existing penalties, have to serve only about one-third of their full terms due to good behavior conduct rules while imprisoned, which cuts the penalty.

The outgoing McCarthy-chaired committee has recom-



United Press Photo
Resentful of U. S. A. Stand on Cyprus, Underground Communists Stir Athens (Greece) Students to Riots and Stonings of American Embassy.

mended to the Senate that laws to ban Reds from national defense plants in the United States be adopted. The committee charged that the necessity of removal of Communists from defense plants is of paramount importance to the security of the United States because of the possibility of sabotage and espionage. The recommendations were based on the result of hearings held on defense plants by the committee during 1954.

Labor lawyers have already been debating the significance of a key section of the Communist Control Act to determine whether it is possible for the Government to clamp down on CIO and AFL affiliates without clamping down on the federations themselves, in the event that affiliates are found to be infiltrated by Communists.

Certain labor unions, especially the CIO have decried the Butler section of the new control act as stifling organized labor groups.

The Americans for Democratic Action usually aligned with the leftists and CIO, has also denounced the Butler Act, and now charges that the whole security program is confused and demands an investigation and overhauling of all security regulations and practices. It also took time out to condemn the Administration's Formosa and Korean policies.

Meantime, about as many organized groups have set forth to study the loyalty and security program as there are rules. The more recent advents into this field include the Freedom House, self-appointed committee, which among others decorated Edward Murrow, some months ago, Harry D. Gideones is president. A Senate



United Press Photo
American Government Blackout 895 Counties in 39 States to Russians, Includes Area Within Fifteen Miles of Mexican and Canadian Borders.

ARMY ADMITS BUNGLING IN PERESS AFFAIR

Democrat Committee, which will no doubt be headed by leftist Humphrey of Minn., is also destined to make such a study.

The CIO-PAC has joined the leftists Americans for Democratic Action and their leftist Democrat colleagues, in denouncing the whole security program and operations thereof, by the Administration.

Both organizations made large contributions to campaign funds of leftist Democrat candidates in the November election. The report of the CIO-PAC shows an expenditure of some three quarters of a million dollars to the campaign; CIO unions such as Reuther's Auto Workers Union shelled out thousands of dollars as did the Americans for Democratic Action. Now they are calling the shots on the Hill for certain types of investigation, legislation, and curbing of certain types of security regulations and practices.

Who Promoted Peress?--The Story Now Unfolds

Confusion, red tape and administrative errors are extremely mild terms applying to the Army's handling of the case of Major Peress it is revealed in a belated Defense Department review of the matter in which the Army now makes a clean breast of the affair, and unwittingly absolves Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin of much of the torrid controversy in which he became a target.

This case was the basis of one of the original censure charges in the Senate against the Wisconsin Senator, the militant foe of Reds in Government. Senator McCarthy learned that Major Irving W. Peress of New York was about to be honorably discharged from the Army, and on February 1, 1954, requested the Army to retain him in uniform until investigated. However, the Army released him the following day. Also involved was the promotion of Peress from Captain to Major by one group of Army officials at the very time Army intelligence officers were telling his superiors he had subversive tendencies which warranted dishonorably discharging him from the Army.

At a hearing in New York in February, Senator McCarthy questioned General Ralph Zwicker relative to the promotion and honorable discharge of Peress. When the General refused to answer committee questions, the Senator denounced him as a "Fifth Amendment General," unfit to wear the uniform. The Army report now clears General Zwicker of being responsible for the promotion and honorable discharge of Peress and indicates he had been tight-lipped under orders. The Army report involves John Adams, counselor for the Army, who represented General Zwicker before the McCarthy committee.

Army Admits Its Fumbling of Peress Case

In the 10,000 word, 38-page review of the case the Army now reveals to the Senate the sad plight of one hand not knowing what the other hand was doing.

As far as the promotion from Captain to Major is concerned, the Defense Department passes that off as being merely routine, claiming that Peress was only one of 663 medical and dental officers in the Army who were in line for an automatic promotion. In fact the rank of this group of more than 600 men was apparently bungled from the very day they entered service, according to the military's own review. The Army also now admits an error in interpretation of the doctor draft act.

As long ago as April, 1953, the review shows, the First Army's counter intelligence division was investi-



United Press Photo
Russians Take Over Where Nazis Left Off, and Orientate East German Youth in Marxism, Forming "Free German Youth" Organization, Fully Uniformed and Trained.

gating the subversive background of Dr. Peress and the chief of the division made an adverse report on the doctor to the Surgeon General and Chief of the Intelligence Division of the General Staff. That report stated, according to the review just released, that there was "sufficient evidence of disloyal and subversive tendencies to warrant the removal of Peress from the service."

The unfortunate plight of General Zwicker at the McCarthy hearings was that his lips were sealed by application of an Executive Order it is now revealed in the Army review. He learned of the adverse report on Peress in October, 1953, and on the same day information reached him at Camp Kilmer he recommended the doctor's removal. It was two days later that Peress was promoted.

McCarthy on Right Track in Peress Episode

But that isn't all of the befuddled story as revealed in the Army's recent report. From April, when Military Intelligence made its report, to October, when General Zwicker made his recommendation, to February, the next year, when Peress was honorably discharged, some of the top brass in Washington still hadn't heard of the subversive allegations in the case, and they went ahead and issued an honorable discharge in the face of Senator McCarthy's demand that they hold Peress in the Army for court martial.

The explanation for this is that Senator McCarthy's request for court martial went by messenger to the



United Press Photo
Photo Shows German Girls are Like Boys (Above Photo) Trained, Uniformed and Armed by Reds in East Germany.

Pentagon on February 1, where it was handled by John G. Adams, counselor for the Army, and later for General Zwicker before the McCarthy committee, and Lieutenant General Walter W. Weible, deputy chief of staff. The Army review says General Weible, "asked whether there was any new evidence to support the inferences contained in Senator McCarthy's letter as to possible subversive activities by Peress."

It adds that, "During a conference between General Weible and Mr. Adams a conclusion was reached that the answers to both these inquiries were in the negative," and that it was then and there decided to "get Peress out of the service as expeditiously as possible." He was handed an honorable discharge about 24 hours after Senator McCarthy's request to hold him for court martial was received.

The Army review of the matter at this late date still leaves many questions unanswered and also reveals that the entire "Army-McCarthy row," as the affair came to be known, could have been avoided had the Army acted with more speed in handling the Peress case when Military Intelligence first cinched its case early in 1953.

The Army had another chance to avoid the mess last February (1954) when General Zwicker was called before the McCarthy committee. Instead of being permitted to unfold the story on Dr. Peress to the Senate committee as the Army knew it, General Zwicker's lips were sealed placing him under suspicion so he became a whipping boy. Legislators are now asking whether this was a cover-up or a move to protect other officers.

The Army used Democrats to smear McCarthy but now 54 Senators have joined in a move to force the Army to unfold the rest of the story of the handling of the Peress case, which Senator Daniels, Texas Democrat, now says was marked by "secrecy and censorship, bungling and inefficiency." All Senate Democrats voted censure of Senator McCarthy, but are now concerned over some of the issues which caused the tirade against McCarthy.

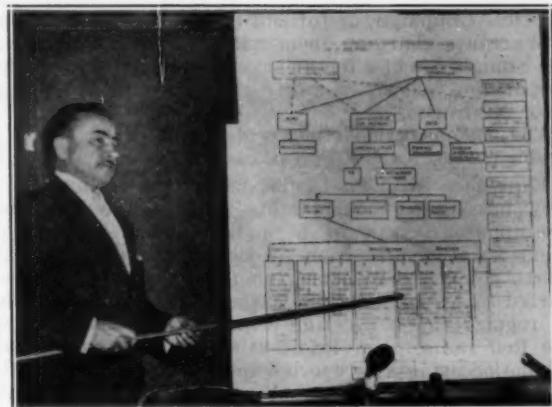
Democrats Who Censured McCarthy Now on Army's Trail

The Texan and 53 fellow Senators have filed an anti-Communist resolution which the sponsors say is designed to strengthen and encourage further investigation of the Peress case which one Senator has termed "one of the most important pending items of unfinished business."

An apparently innocent victim of public opinion in the Peress case is Major John J. McManus, the officer who as a routine matter signed the Peress discharge. He was released from the Army November 4, last year, due to "reduction in manpower." This was at the same time a report bore his name as an officer who signed the Peress discharge.

It is now revealed that he has recently asked the Army to restore him to active duty, because publicity linking his name to the Peress case has made it almost impossible for him to obtain a civilian job. Secretary Stevens says that Major McManus signed the Peress discharged "as a purely ministerial act which he was performing several times a day in signing discharge papers of persons being separated at that time." A spokesman at the Pentagon says he believes the Army has an obligation to Major McManus who had no responsibility in the discharge, but was required to sign the document as a routine matter.

The fight of Senator Joseph McCarthy to rid Government payrolls of subversives not only won him a lot of pro and con publicity, but unpleasing to his enemies, it also got him the berth as the fourth "most



United Press Photo

In Testimony Before McCarthy Committee, Former Russian Intelligence Officer, Lt. L. G. Akhmedov, Testifies with Self-Prepared Chart, About Soviet Spy Ring That was to His Personal Knowledge in Operation in U. S. A. in 1941 and Probably Expanded Later.

admired man in the United States" in a Gallup poll in the year of 1954. Ahead of the Wisconsin Senator in popularity were President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Churchill and Adlai Stevenson.

The so-called "Army-McCarthy feud" also won him the top billing as the biggest news attraction during 1954, in a poll of newspaper editors by the Associated Press. And now that the Army review of its apparent mishandling of the Peress case has been released and the subsequent demands by the Senators who censured Senator McCarthy, that the matter be even more thoroughly investigated, the position of Senator McCarthy in that feud is greatly strengthened.

There are those who still snipe at the Wisconsin Senator, including the "Joe must go" group, but it was recently fined several thousand dollars and its officers arrested for abetting a felony. Another such group has now popped up in New York City.

The new outfit is known as "Twenty Million Americans to Unseat McCarthy," and press reports say its chairman is Larry Alexander of Levittown, N. Y.

In Wisconsin, the "Joe Must Go Club of Wisconsin, Inc." was fined \$4,200 for violating a State law which prohibits any incorporated group contributing to a



United Press Photo

Professor Leon J. Kamin (McGill) (Left), Mendell H. Furry (Harvard) (Right,) Plead Innocent to Charges of Contempt of Congress, Refused to Answer Questions of Senate Committee Concerning Communism.

political campaign, or to tend to influence an election.

Warrants charging them with aiding and abetting the commission of a felony have been issued against the corporation officers—Leroy Gore, Patricia Watt and Ivan Nestingen.

The Defense Department also had other security problems besides the Peress case.

Espionage in Iceland is reported to be causing military intelligence considerable worry. The Russians are apparently getting a "nail by nail" account of every U. S. construction project going on in the far North country. Workmen on those projects have reported that a woman broadcaster, speaking in English, is regularly broadcasting construction details over the Red radio. Her information is so complete that on one occasion she reported the location of a burned-out light and workmen checked and found her report correct. Also under investigation are reports that utilities providing power for U. S. bases are being fueled with Russian gasoline traded for Iceland fish.

Democrats to Reopen Fort Monmouth Inquiries

Eight security risks have been dropped from the rolls of Fort Monmouth, the New Jersey Signal Corps center which was under investigation by Senator McCarthy. Three other cases are waiting a decision, while the new Democrat-controlled committee, formerly headed by Senator McCarthy, threatens to reopen the hearings at the Signal Corps center.

Charges involving 13 counts of collaborating with the Chinese Communists have been filed against an Army Major slated for early court martial hearing. He is Major Ambrose H. Nugent, 44, of Merrill, Wis. Major Nugent was captured in July, 1950, and is accused of foiling the escape of American prisoners of war and with offering intelligence to the enemy.

Propaganda on Red China poured out at a lecture by a member of a British Labor Party group which toured China has finally gotten into the veins of several Americans—military and civilian Government employees in China—with the result action has been taken against them by our Government. The cause for the upheaval was the speech of Lord Michael Lindsay at the Harvard Club in Tokyo. Richard Scott, club president, says at least three members of the psychological section, have been removed from their posts.

The chief of the American Army's psychological section in Tokyo has revealed that an unidentified Army corporal and a woman civilian were involved, and that the corporal has been transferred and the woman "allowed to resign." He alleges that they "swallowed a portion" of the Communist line on China.

Joan E. Dieter, 24, of Whittier, Calif., has identified herself as the only woman civilian in that office, and she alleges that she voluntarily resigned and had not been requested to sever herself from the unit. She said she quit because she was dissatisfied with her job and that she felt the unit wasn't operating effectively.

Risks in Armed Services on Trial

Three military security cases were aired in Detroit. Carroll and Ethel McIntyre, of Detroit, an accounting clerk and typist respectively, in the Detroit Ordnance district office, were cleared on security charges after a hearing at which McIntyre was accused of having been a dues paying Communist while attending the Red Jefferson School in New York. Also given a hearing before a 3-man Naval board was Famous Lockett, Navy civilian clerk in the Navy's inspection office in Detroit. He was accused of having member-



United Press Photo

Left to Right: Harold K. Briney (Pittsburgh Westinghouse Air Brake Employee), Mary Stella Beymon (Former FBI Undercover Agent) and Theodore Wright (Wilmerding, Pa.) Who She Identifies as "A Communist", Two Witnesses Defy Senate Committee Investigating Red Activities in Defense Plants.

ship in the American Youth for Democracy while attending Wayne University in 1946.

A suspected security risk at the Griffiss Air Force Base has been restored to duty. He is Martin Levine, 29, an electronics engineer, who says he was told by Senator McCarthy at a hearing that "15 to 20" persons had made statements he was a Communist sympathizer. In a written statement to newsmen Levine said he was not a Communist nor Communist sympathizer. He had requested that those accusing him be asked to give their testimony under oath. He has been cleared by the Central Security Board.

German Beauty Influenced American Officer in Her Red Spy Efforts

Sex has won another battle over national loyalty and a voluptuous German beauty is 2,700 East German Marks richer and the Russians are gloating over some more military secrets stolen by their modern Mata Hari. Somewhere in the United States is an American

(See ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES, Page 28)



United Press Photo

Lawrence N. Parrish, Former Bethlehem Steel Company Shipyard Employee (Quincy, Mass.) Challenges Authority of Senate Committee Investigating Red Activities in Defense Plants.

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH

Admidst the snarls and myriad of threats of scrapping of previous treaties, of taking more violent than cold war action, of building up greater armies on the West front, and in the Far East, accompanied by local strikes, riots, mass demonstrations in Western Europe, and finally outright military attacks in the Far East, Russia and Red China, wound up on the losing side of the contest between the United States and Russia, in the first stages of the battle for and against a Western European and an Asiatic combined force designed to defend free governments from further Red encroachments.

Russia, warned Great Britain that it would scrap the British-Soviet Mutual Assistance treaty, if the British ratified the Paris agreements to permit West Germany to rearm. The B-S treaty for "mutual assistance" was signed by Eden and Molotov in London, May 26, 1942. It is designed to run for 20 years.

At the same time Russia threatened to scrap a similar treaty with France, if it ratified the treaty favoring rearming of West Germany. The French-Soviet Mutual Assistance Treaty was signed on December 10, 1944. These treaties, as those of other countries were designed to bring cooperation in the all-out war against Hitlerism, termed "German Militarism."

Russia sent the same threats to 14 other countries which had also entered into the anti-Hitler pact with Russia, after Russian Reds and German Nazis had parted company.

These threats were followed with other threats of reprisals, with strikes staged by national Communists within the various countries, mass demonstrations against the United States, and a stream of vicious as well as pacifist propaganda.

The threats and counter revolutionary activities slowed up, and for a time threw in great doubt the termination of the Western European defense pact. England finally approved it, Italy came through as did West Germany and France is gradually struggling through it in piecemeal, and if the Mendes-France Administration is not toppled, France will eventually wind it up next month.

The Far Eastern pact was less difficult in its formulation, but it is slow in getting into operation.

During the drive, Yugoslavia weakened to the trade bait of the Russian-Chinese drive, India showed its yellow streak, Greece met with internal disturbances, and the underground Red movement was reactivated in Spain. Nehru's government which we have bolstered to the tune of \$70 million has slid entirely over to Socialism and is playing closer to Red China and Russia, and Egypt and Africa are having new troubles. Japan went Socialistic meantime and is making overtures to Russia and Red China.

Meantime, Russia stepped up its own activities in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Bulgaria, where more youths are being regimented into training for armed service and the economies are being greatly centralized. Former Nazis youth movements have been turned into a Red movement. Poland appears to have become the hub of Russia's military buildup against Western Europe.

In the Far East, new threats are evident in Indo-China, and Red China has stepped up its shooting war against the Nationalist Chinese, stepped up its military strength in Northern Korea, and Reds have created internal disturbances in our own Okinawa.

Iraq has been driven to further legislative and military curbs on local Communists, in a drive to prevent further internal troubles. Some 1,400 persons have been convicted for Red activities within past months, and such Red fronts as Peace Partisans and World

Democratic Youth have been outlawed. In all 476 organizations have been declared illegal, and 300 permitted to carry on under government scrutiny. Thirty daily publications came under investigation and 23 have been discontinued. The government gathered evidence of a flow of propaganda pamphlets, books and finances to many of the outlawed forces through the Soviet Legation at Bagdad. Many Iraqi Kurds were involved, a number of their leaders escaped to Russia from where they are now carrying on their agitation through secret channels in Iraq.

Great Britain has sentenced an "ex-soldier" John Clarence to five years imprisonment for recording secret defense data for the Russians. He had been active for the Russians since 1952, working in the office of an army captain, at the headquarters of an anti-aircraft regiment.

Meantime, the man whose theories and efforts have done more to weaken England's economy and thereby made it more easy prey for the Reds, than any Russian spy has so far been able to accomplish, died recently. He was Edward Pease, founder of the Fabian Socialist movement which brought into existence the Labor Party. It was in Pease's rooms that the Fabian Society was formed 72 years ago, their forces taking over political power during the world war.

Communists have opened a new college in Italy, near Rome. It is to supply the Italian Communists with well indoctrinated bureaucrats. Its curriculum is strictly orthodox-form Marx to Mao-Tse-tung. The largest college in the West, it has been credited with already turning out some 13,000 students in advanced Communism.

In France another spy-ring scare is exciting the populace. This time Mrs. Rose-Marie Ollier, former French diplomat is under arrest. She is charged with having passed secret information to Soviet agents while in Australia where she was second secretary at the French Embassy.

The Swiss government has rounded up 11 espionage agents, and has called on the Red Czechoslovakian government to recall two military aides and a clerk. The Swiss government has recently complained of over-sized Communist legations by Red governments which were maintained as nests of spies.

Malayan authorities claim they have been compelled to step up their drive against Communist terrorists since the Red success in Vietnam. Security officials arrested 749 Red terrorists in 1954, and another 209 surrendered. The terrorists had taken the lives of 98 civilians and had kidnapped 44 more. Security forces lost 83 men themselves in dealing with the terrorist threats. Laos also claims the shivers from the new Red threats. The Geneva sell-out of France in 1954 gave the Laotian Reds control over the provinces of Phongsaly and Samneua, where 4,000 armed Reds are now in control and in a position to build up for further aggressions.



Mr. BISH

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 26)

Air Force officer who was sent home from Germany because of his intimate relations with flashing-eyed Irmgard Margarethe Schmidt, who has been sent to jail for five years for spying for Russia.

The sordid details of the case have not all been revealed as yet and the fact that the beautious spy pleaded guilty in a U. S. High Commission Court in Berlin spared court exposure of all the facts.

She pleaded guilty to transmitting to the Russians details of the order of battle for allied defense of West Berlin. For this choice morsel of military intelligence she received 2,700 East German Marks or about \$375 in American money. She also pleaded guilty to attempting to obtain further information from a German national working for the U. S. Intelligence Service. She pleaded not guilty to attempting to obtain details of the network of American intelligence agents in West Berlin, so that count was dismissed.

American Defense Secrets at Reds' Disposal

One of her American admirers, an Air Force Colonel, secured a post for her in his office where she was able to get her hands on about any important secret the Russians desired. Air Force spokesmen have said no more than "moral impropriety" was involved, but the officer is reported to now be "on leave" in our country.

A German suitor in another American agency also had a liking for the gal, but when she offered to marry him in exchange for very important secrets, he tipped off intelligence officers and a trap was set.

Senator McCarthy says he has turned over considerable data concerning Communism within the Central Intelligence Agency to General Mark Clark, commissioned by President Eisenhower to investigate the CIA.

Pfc Marvie Belsky, had been "busted" according to the Pentagon, and the man who promoted him reprimanded accordingly. Belsky was another one of the "Peress" cases of Senator McCarthy's although was never given the prominence by newspapers. Colonel Arthur J. Redland, drew the reprimand it is reported. Belsky had claimed "Fifth Amendment" in filling out an Army loyalty form, and in replying to questioning by Sen. McCarthy. Democrats are reopening the case.

Meantime, a veteran immigration border patrol inspector has been suspended at Sault Ste. Marie in another loyalty case. He is Harold K. Nettle, in charge of Soo patrol until suspended last October. General Swing, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in suspending him, charged it was due to Nettle's associations with certain in-laws believed to be members of, or sympathetic with the Communist Party. Nettle claims he had reported certain activities of his in-laws to the Government, and is himself not in sympathy with the Reds.

Supreme Court Refuses Review, Reds Must Serve Sentence

The United States Supreme Court has refused to review the conviction of 13 second string leaders of the Communist Party who have been sentenced to prison for advocating the violent overthrow of our Government. The 13 involved are Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry, Claudia Jones, Alexander Bittleman, Alexander Trachtenberg, Victor Jeremy Jerome, Albert Francis Lannon, Louis Weinstock, Arnold Samuel Johnson, Betty Gannett, Jacob Mindel, William Wolf Weinstone, and George Blake Charney. Their



United Press Photo

(1) Frank Nestler (Jeanette, Pa.), Admits Communist Party Membership for Three Years; Claims He Was Recruited by Joseph Slater (2), of Pittsburgh. (3) Peter Lydon (Rankin, Pa.), Admitted Membership for Several Years. (4), William Heiston, Jr., Pittsburgh, Refused to Testify Before Senate Committee on Defense Plants.

fines ranged from \$2,000 to \$6,000 and their sentences from a year and a day to three years. Warrants for the immediate arrest of 12 of the group were promptly issued. The warrant for the 13th member of the outfit, was not issued (to another, Weinstock) because he was on trial at the time in Washington, D. C., on another indictment involving earlier testimony before the Subversive Activities Control Board. This group is a part of an assortment of secondary party functionaries. Eleven ring leaders of the party have already been sent to prison for their parts in the conspiracy.

Deportation Awaits Six More Alien-Born Reds

One of the top eschelons—Irving Potash—concluded his prison term only to be arrested on another indictment charging him with membership in an organization that taught the violent overthrow of the Government, a separate offense from the conspiracy charge. His bail was fixed at \$5,000.

Denaturalization suits have been filed against six Communist Party members. These include Louis Weinstock and V. K. Jerome, already under sentence, and Isadore Begun, former New York legislative secretary for the party; Emmerich Lustig, former district organizer for United Electrical Workers; Paul Novick, editor of *Jewish Morning Freiheit* and Louis Braverman, party representative to the Trade Union League.

They are accused of illegally and fraudulently procuring naturalization by denying membership in the Communist Party.

A jury trial is underway in Chicago in the case of Claude N. Lightfoot, another secondary Communist accused of violating the Smith Act. Lightfoot who has been State official for the Illinois district of the

party is represented by John Abt, former New Deal officeholder. His trial is based on membership in the party, a different attack than heretofore taken by our Government.

New York Teachers Must Cooperate in Red Hunt

Communist leader Louis Weinstock of New York, went on trial in Federal court on a charge of lying in a sworn statement to the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Weinstock filed with the board June 18, 1953, a statement that the United May Day Committee had not been in operation since 1948. His affidavit was in connection with a Justice Department proceeding to require the United May Day Committee to register as a Communist front.

The Government contends that in fact the committee functioned as late as 1953, in sponsoring May Day celebrations in New York.

The charge against Weinstock carries a possible penalty of up to five years in prison and \$10,000 fine upon conviction.

Weinstock, who was born in Hungary in 1903, has been a naturalized American citizen since 1930. He was among 13 "second string" Communist Party leaders convicted in New York in 1953, on charge of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

Weinstock, also known as Lajos Toth, has been a top level Communist since the 1920s. He has served on the party's national committee and national review commission, the disciplinary arm of the party.

Ex-Communists can be required to name former party associates in New York City Board of Education hearings, it has been held by the city's Corporation Counsel, which held that refusal to identify party colleagues as well as refusal to give other information about party membership and activities, constitutes insubordination making the teacher subject to board charges. The decision was sought when a controversy arose over the board's handling of several cases of teachers accused of Red affiliations.

Over 225,000 Aliens Enter USA in 1954

Congressman Emanuel Celler, of New York, is unhappy with the manner in which former G-man Scott McLeod is administering the Refugee Act of 1953 and believes admission of aliens should be speeded up, although the U. S. absorbed 225,000 or more aliens in 1954 alone.

When the law was passed many Members of Congress expressed misgivings that Communists would try to be included among the 214,000 admissions permitted under the special act.

Representative Celler, who has opposed the limitations of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, in a New York press statement following his arrival from a trip to Europe, said "only a handful" of aliens have been admitted under the relief quota. He charged that to be admitted an alien must run "an obstacle race" of reports by McLeod's office, a thrust at the protection of the McCarran-Walter Act.

Mr. McLeod in a public statement recently said about 17,000 visas have been issued under the special relief act which of course does not include the 208,177 aliens that came in under regular quotas last year.

Sixty-one subversives were among the 1,547 aliens deported under the act in 1954, according to the annual report of Joseph M. Swing, Commissioner of Immigration. Deportations ran about 500 more in 1954 than in the previous year. In 1952, under the previous



United Press Photo

Dr. Edward U. Condon, Former Head of Bureau of Standards, Later with Corning Glass Co., Quits Post at University of Pennsylvania, After Defense Secrets are Withheld From Him in Corning Post. He Was a Target of Congress in 1952.

Administration there were only 818 deportations, including 32 subversives.

When the New Deal assumed office many deportation cases of subversives were set aside, and many Reds, including the Eislers were let in under pressure from top New Dealers; so Cellers and Lehman were apparently satisfied.

British Deport Former American Red

Divorcee Mrs. Jean Butler, 34, an American who admitted, according to press reports, she was once a member of the Communist Party, has been ordered to leave Great Britain and she promptly flew to Denmark where it was indicated she would acquire British citizenship by marrying Clive Jenkins, a British trade union official. Mrs. Butler lived in England five years and was curator for a museum in London. The British Home Office did not elaborate on the deportation order, but three Laborite members of Parliament protested the order.

Mrs. Butler, who was divorced from an American



United Press Photo

Herman E. Shultz (Left), National Chairman, Jewish Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Takes Issue with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson (Right) in Firing of Ladejinsky as Security Risk. (Center) Murry Gurfein, of American Jewish Congress.

archeologist, J. Jordan Butler last year, admitted she had once been a CIO organizer in the South and that she had run an agitational campaign to have Negroes admitted to the Missouri State University.

Prosecution of former Shanghai publisher John Powell on charges of being a traitor during the Korean War has been urged by Senator Herman Welker, of Idaho. The Senator was a member of a Senate committee probing the activities of Powell and his wife, Sylvia. The Senate Internal Security subcommittee accused Powell of distributing "vicious propaganda in behalf of Communist China." Powell lived in China for 15 years and was editor of the allegedly pro-Communist *China Monthly Review*. It is not clear whether Powell and his wife may have surrendered their American citizenship by their extended stay in China.

Powell managed to evade a subpoena, but his wife was called before the Senate committee and invoked the Fifth Amendment. For this she lost her secretarial job with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Democrat Leaders Attempt to Whitewash New Deal

The Grim Reaper recently claimed several persons who have had connections with the Communist movement.

One was Mrs. Earl Browder, 58, wife of Earl Browder one-time head of the American Communist Party. She and Browder were married in Moscow, and came to the United States in 1933. She and her husband swore she had never been a member of the Red party and these statements led to their indictment on charges of making false statements under oath, for she had headed the "National Commissions" (dealing with alien-born) section of the party.

Two years ago immigration authorities took steps to deport her, but the action was delayed because of her claimed illness. Browder was kicked out of his seat as head of the party in the United States in 1949.

Paul Robeson who has been refused travel passports because of alleged Red affiliations, ideologies and activities, has entered suit against the State Department for a passport to Europe and Asia.

The Negro singer, who has been refused a passport "in the national interest," claims that State Department officials decline to discuss the matter with him until he files an affidavit showing evidence of any deviation from the Communist Party line. He states that he is also informed that he must take oath as to Communist Party membership. He charges in his suit that these demands are unconstitutional.

State Department Issue Up Again

Senator Olin D. Johnson, Democrat from South Carolina, in an effort to add to the vengeance of some Democrats towards Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin, because of his attacks on two previous Administrations for permitting penetration of the Government by Communists, and for defying and defending such penetration once it was made known, recently decried Senator McCarthy's original attack on Communists in our Government in a speech in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1950.

Speaking in Wheeling in 1950, Senator McCarthy in making his maiden attack on Reds in the Government, revealed what he termed were a few of the many facts he would expose to the American public concerning the infiltration of Reds in the Government. He charged at the time there were 205 State Department employees having a subversive record. He read into

the record a summary of the charges against each, this without mentioning the names of the individuals allegedly involved. Resulting from the public clamor which followed the exposure, a Senate committee headed by former Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, undertook an investigation of 80 State Department employees, and wound up claiming it found no Communist affiliations. Senator McCarthy charged the Tydings committee with "whitewash."

Senator Johnson recently claimed that the State Department reports that 40 of those named by Senator McCarthy in 1950, were no longer with the Department at the time the Senator made the exposure and that 33 others had previously resigned.

While this may in Senator Johnson's estimation clear the New and Fair Deals with having been guilty of harboring Reds in the Government, to most people it is proof of such guilt, for it is pretty well known that even at the time of Senator McCarthy's exposure, some were merely transferring from one department to another, or to the United Nations, or to some other inter-



United Press Photo

Mrs. Jean Butler, Formerly of Laramie, Wyo., Ordered Out of London in December, Was a Communist in U. S. A., Union Organizer and Anti-Segregation Agitator Prior to Departure to England Five Years Ago.

national governmental organization to get out of reach of the Senate and the Security divisions of our own Government.

There is no claim, by even Senator Johnson, that all but 7 of the 205 Senator McCarthy exposed, had never been in the Government department. The cat was let out of the bag when one mentioned by McCarthy, stated that the Senator was pointing his finger at him, the Senator in his exposure placed the individual in the State Department, whereas by then he was serving on the White House staff of Mr. Truman.

In releasing the full text of the State Department letter, following Senator Johnson's newspaper charges, Senator McCarthy charged that the North Carolina Senator had "twisted and distorted" the facts in reporting the State Department letter in an "attempt to exhume" former Senator Tydings to "bring him back to life for the next election." It was rumored that Senator McCarthy made his original charges on the basis of a secret summary of Government reports on the 205 he accused and not as his own personal observations.

MAN OF CHARACTER AND ACTION

(Continued from Page 16)

habits—somewhat dominated by his masterful mother, since his father had died early.

He was sober and businesslike, somewhat bashful with the girls, somewhat uneasy when there was too much drinking, smoking, gossiping, gambling, dissipating and time-wasting. He always "had things to do" and he usually kept busy doing them.

He made a fairly good living, earning cash by surveying frontier tracts of great dimensions in the severe winter months. In summers he planted large crops of corn, wheat, tobacco and truck and fruits, so that in time he had "tenants," servants and slaves to manage.

He was methodical, and without special schooling, he studied and read and kept his surveys and accounts with meticulous care. Both he and Gist kept "diary" notes of their famous trip to the French commandant, and these later were "written up" carefully and mailed as full reports to the King and to the Parliament in London.

To appreciate this saga, you must get a large map, showing the rivers and ranges—for these two pioneers followed the deer and buffalo paths, which were followed by the wandering Indians and settlers, and which still are followed by our national highways and railroads. That indicates simply how pioneer policies, no matter how primitive, still have a great effect on present-day living and transporting.

The French, also very literate and methodical in those days, have still preserved their "official" evidences on this journey. Everything dovetails and "joins" nicely and accurately. The facts are agreed, although interpretations and "opinions" went by opposites.

Now we will briefly summarize this trip, so you can "read up" on details and vastly amuse yourself by getting into "George Washington's" deerskin clothes and moccasins, and heading Northwest out of Williamsburg, up the Pamunkey and Potomack, to Wills Creek, to the Youghiogheny and Monongahela and the Ohio, then straight North up the Allegheny to Venango (now Franklin, Pa.) and Fort Le Boeuf (near Lake Erie's shore).

1—October 31, 1753, George Washington left Williamsburg with the Governor's message ordering the French to "keep off."

2—November 5, he reached Winchester, Va.

3—November 14, he reached "Wills Creek" (now Cumberland, Md.), and found a good guide for the Indian wilderness in Christopher Gist, a highly intelligent and experienced pioneer trader.

4—November 22, after a full week's struggle over Pennsylvania's mountain ranges, in the face of Western blizzards

and constant sleet storms, he reached Turtle Creek, and headed down stream to what Pittsburghers today call The Golden Triangle, where Monogahela and Allegheny join to form the beautiful Ohio River.

5—November 23, having forged ahead of his canoe party, he "viewed" this river point and instantly recognized it as a perfect site for fortification. Later his pioneers started Fort Pitt there, but the French took over by force and called it Fort Duquesne, after which blood was shed and it became Fort Pitt again, and now Pittsburgh. George Washington saw nothing but a timbered river "elbow," without a single human inhabitant. But after study, he described it as follows:

"I think it extremely well situated for a fort, as it has the absolute command of both rivers . . . 25 feet above the surface of the waters . . . a considerable bottom of flat, well timbered land around, very convenient for building. The rivers are each a quarter mile across, run at right angles . . . Allegheny very rapid and swift . . . Monongahela very deep and still . . . no perceptible fall."

And that simple "military" observation in his diary (which was captured by the French at Fort Necessity) was used against him, with the added charge of "assassination" of the French Army officer, Jumonville, to censure him in the King's Court and Parliament at London, in his future wife's home, the White House, near Williamsburg, and throughout the American colonies and courts of Europe.

The ignominy was such that he resigned his military rank, retired to his Bullskin Creek farms and was scarcely heard from for 15 years, until Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Hancock, Jay, Marshall and Patrick Henry suddenly realized he was the one man who could unite and organize the first American Army—and make something of its disorganized patriots.

6—November 24-30, he dealt with reluctant Indian chiefs, trying to insure their friendship and help, using oratory, wampum belts, promises of supplies and "firewater," and the benefactions of the Great White Father. Chiefs Shingiss, Lowmoloch, Monakatoocha, Jeskakake, Kustahoga were reluctant, mostly anxious for their own advancement and supplies. But "Half Chief," the greatest in that region, agreed with George Washington and organized a party of four to "guide" him to the French Army headquarters.

7—December 4, George Washington saw the French flags flying for the first time; was politely received at Fort Venango (Franklin, Pa.) and was directed on North to the Commandant at Fort Le Boeuf.

8—December 12, at Le Boeuf he delivered his government "message," had dinner, bath and bed; and after 5 days' wait, received the "answer" message as well as verbal confirmations that the French in-

tended to keep and hold "eternally" all the lands they then claimed in spite of the British warnings.

9—The French were too polite to the Indians, promising coveted arms and ammunition, trying to rob George Washington of his friends. So he out-foxed the French, by carrying off all his Indians, plus their gift arms, but . . . lo, December 16, he lost some of his crew; found his horses at Venango strangely sick and weak; so that he and Gist left everything, started cross-country, avoiding paths, dodging hostile Ottawas, and were overtaken by a "friendly Indian" who fired on them at close range at the very first opportunity.

11—December 27, they reached "Murdering Town" in the mountains (where some chronic criminal had made a business of murdering and robbing travelers).

12—December 28-29, they wrestled the ice-filled Allegheny, using a dull hatchet to build a raft, which dumped George Washington into deep water. They spent a sleepless, fireless night in zero weather on an island, but were able to walk ashore over solid ice the next morning, and were then on their way again despite Gist's frozen fingers and toes.

George Washington's ankles and feet began to swell painfully, so he was glad when they reached Gist's log home at Wills Creek, where a son "mothered" them, fed them well, and got a horse for George Washington's 300-mile trip home. Better trails now and a good horse got Dinwidie's messenger back to Alexandria quickly, where he visited one night with relatives, then hastened on.

13—January 16, George Washington was in Williamsburg, routing the Governor out of bed, and was kept from sleep and rest himself, by an order to immediately "prepare a complete report for the King's Council," for a fast clipper ship leaving in two days.

14—That report is still extant and as clear as in the two nights George Washington spent in lettering it. That was the rush beginning of the Indian War that ousted the French, that built up America's war spirit that later ousted the British monarchists, and still later, made us "a nation."

15—George Washington's later commission to attack French forts; his defeat at Fort Necessity; the widely censured "charge" against him of "assassinating" a French officer (named Jumonville), and the tragic defeat of his and Braddock's troops near Pittsburgh all make up another story.

If you are interested in what made us a Nation, and gave us innate greatness, you'll read this Winter's Tale in detail in the many histories that deal with it.

You'll see George Washington was more of a doer than a talker. In his character, you'll see the qualities that have made Americans different from almost every other people on earth.

PRESERVER OF THE UNION

(Continued from Page 22)

that is why I had no fears about you."

When later General Sickles consulted Lincoln about Vicksburg, Lincoln replied: "I have been praying over Vicksburg also, and believe our Heavenly Father is going to give us victory there too, because we need it, in order to bisect the Confederacy and have the Mississippi flow unvexed to the sea." And again, in his second inaugural address Lincoln said: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away."

The Communist conspiracy has nothing in common with Lincoln on the prayer-question.

Communism brands the Bible as a collection of myths, fables, and legends. The works of Karl Marx have supplanted The Bible and have become the bible for the conspirators. It was not so with Lincoln, and the Communists have no claim on him in this respect. In a letter to Joshua Speed, about one year before his assassination, Lincoln wrote: "I am profitably engaged in reading the Bible. Take all of this Book on reason that you can and the balance on faith, and you will live and die a better man." Alexander Williamson, who was employed as a tutor in the President's family in Washington said: "Mr. Lincoln very frequently studied the Bible with the aid of Cruden's Concordance, which lay on his table." The Rev. James Smith of Springfield, Ill., whose church Lincoln often attended records discussions with him by which he came to be "an intelligent believer in the Bible, in Jesus as the Son of God, and in Christianity as Divine in its origin, and a mighty moral and spiritual power for the regeneration of men and of the race." At the conclusion of these discussions, Lincoln is said by the Rev. Mr. Smith to have declared that the arguments in favor of the Divine authority and inspiration of the Bible are unanswerable.

Scriptural quotations and statements which savor of Bible teaching are frequently interspersed in Lincoln's writings.

With respect to his attitude toward the Bible, Lincoln had nothing in common with today's Communists.

Communism ridicules the concept of eternal life. It denounces the Christian belief of heaven by promising a material Utopia in the here and now, rather than "pie in the sky by and by." Alexander Dodds says: "Communism substitutes utopian phantasies for the heavenly hope of Christians."

In a letter to his stepbrother John Johnston, regarding the illness of their father, Lincoln expressed his hope of life everlasting in the words:

. . . tell him (father) to remember to call upon and confide in our great, and good, and merciful Maker, who will not turn away from him in any extremity . . . if it be his lot to go now he will soon have a joyful meeting with loved ones gone

before, and where the rest of us, through the mercy of God, hope ere long to join them."

It is unfortunately true that Lincoln never officially affiliated himself with any Church, though he did frequently attend worship services. It was admittedly a mistake on the part of this good and great man that he never openly identified himself with the Church, for if all were to act in the matter of Church membership as Lincoln did, there would be no Church.

Communism, however, can take no comfort in this failing of our martyred President in view of his avowed Christian faith, nor would they, if they are honest, use his name in propagating their notoriously infamous un-American philosophy. But honesty is not a Communist virtue. Communists are rather masters of deception. Hence their prostitution of truth in the unwarranted use of the Lincoln name in

American negotiators foresee this fraud upon West Virginia? If not, they were blind. The facts regarding this trade agreement and its evil effects will be revealed during the debate over the pending bill. They will show that nobody can be sure of the operation of trade agreements. They strike innocent parties with unexpected losses and injustice. They disturb labor relations and thus instigate domestic strife and unemployment.

America has been and is still giving more than its share to the uplift of the world. It is willing to do more, whenever the aid it gives shows proof of the betterment of nations. But America should be its own judge of its policy. Foreigners do not know what is best for the United States, and have no sense of responsibility to it. The readiness of leading foreign governments to trade with the world's enemy proves that they do not know what is best for them. How then, can they be expected to know what is best for the United States? They sound the shibboleth of "peaceful co-existence," but what they actually favor is appeasement co-existence with the Reds and co-exploitation of America's wealth.

WANTED PRINTED HEARINGS

NATIONAL REPUBLIC needs the printed hearings of the McCormack-Dickstein Committee (House of Representatives, 1934), on Nazism, to complete its library of every hearing ever held in the United States, on subversive activities. Anyone having a copy of any volume of such hearing will please contact Mr. Walter S. Steele, 511 11th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in person or by mail.

their propaganda techniques. Loyal Americans, who know the historical facts of Lincoln's life and faith, will not succumb to this Communist trickery.

U. S. MARKET

(Continued from Page 4)

to help develop backward countries. But American capital has been stung too often to be attracted by lures of foreign profits. Its profits are confiscated by various subterfuges; its foreign workers are worthless; it is overtaxed; it cannot employ American workers or American methods.

Experience in reciprocal trade agreements is not satisfactory. The negotiators may think they are making a good bargain on each side, but something usually crops up to disappoint our side. The agreement with Venezuela, for instance, is making ghost towns in West Virginia by destroying the market for bituminous coal and substituting "residual" oil from Venezuela—oil that has been worked over for its good qualities and then shipped to this country for crude fuel. Enormous quantities of this stuff have supplanted coal in northeastern sections of this country, robbing coal miners of their livelihood. Did the

WORLD COMMUNISM IN RETREAT

(Continued from Page 2)

ence, the whole world may have peace if it will but grasp this bloody hand in cordial fellowship, pronounce a pious diplomatic benediction upon the rape and plunder of a quartercentury, and trust a Godless political philosophy which never has won or merited either the respect or the trust of any power on God's good earth.

Peaceful co-existence as an affirmative policy could serve but one purpose—to give the Iron Curtain area an economic breathing spell. Ten years of unmolested industrial and atomic development might enable the Soviets to resume their now mired program of world conquest and revolution.

The alternative is equally clear and compelling—rigid adherence to the traditional aims of American foreign policy. Communism knows no rule save necessity. Until Communism formally renounces the ideals of world revolution, world domination, and a world utterly "cleansed" of all religion, there can be no true peace. World Communism is at war with the very instincts of civilization and human progress.

The only real basis for peaceful co-existence is a peaceful revolution *inside the Kremlin*.

There are many who believe that such a "palace revolution" is the reality in Moscow today.

If so, surely our State Department would let us know?

If not, there yet remains another path to peaceful co-existence—complete non-intercourse with Godless Communism.

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By Walter S. Steele

The monthly roundup of Communist Party line issues includes: Organized drives and propaganda for the repeal of Sedition Acts; against McCarthyism; against State Right-to-Work Laws; for Peaceful Co-Existence; against SEATO, NATO; against Rearming of West Germany, although the Reds have armed East Germany; against the "perils" of Universal Military Training; for Repeal of McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, and McCarran-Walter Internal Security Act; for FEPC; against Anti-Semitism in Government; easing of East-West Trade; against State Department action in Costa Rican War; for Tax Cuts as against Arms Funds Increase; against "illegal" loyalty Acts; Reversal in Policy in Arming of Arabs; halt to Discharge of "Witchhunt" Victims; for Intervention against "Hate Groups"; Amnesty for "Smith Act" and Taft-Hartley Act "victims," in addition to many local issues some involving tenement housing regulations.

The National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, had a tough break recently. Having been listed among the Red fronts by the Department of Justice, which in turn requires it to file its membership, sources of finances and itemized expenditures with the Government under the Internal Security Act, generally referred to as the McCarran-Walter Act, no sooner had the Executive Secretary, Mrs. Celia Zitron, of the Red front denied the charges that it was a subversive front, working for Red ends, and therefore was not subject to the provisions of the law, and that it would fight such registration, then various Communist International fronts began to pour in protests and demands which in themselves lent more proof to the Government's charges against the Amnesty front.

Among many of the party-line protests and demands that began to flood into our country was that by the World Federation of Trade Unions, a Moscow created and controlled movement which claims to represent some 80 million organized workers throughout the world.

The World Federation in its pronouncement, and its effort to make worldwide agitational propaganda against the United States, because the latter dares to jail citizens who prove traitors to our country and to serve the cause of a foreign power, announced its full support to the National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims. It claims that these "victims" are "honest leaders and active members of trade union movements" in the USA and are the "victims" of a Wall Street bossed Government.

The facts are that but few unionists have been indicted and tried under the Smith Act, and but one or two of the "victims" of the Smith Act, have been members of recent day labor unions. Most of the Communists so far indicted, tried and convicted under the Smith Act, have never been workers in the true sense, that is workers for a living. They have, it's true, been workers for the overthrow of our Government and for the creation of a Soviet America as a tail to Russia's coat.

Such labor unionists who have embraced the Communist rot, who have been indicted and convicted have fallen under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, or if aliens or alien-born, have been indicted and convicted under the McCarran-Walter Act. Probably the professional Amnesters got little consolation from the International's appeal, coming as untimely as it did.

Possibly a little more consoling to it, than the International's appeal, was the action of a few highly polished and touted professionals within our country who came forth in a joint appeal for Amnesty for the Smith Act "victims." Some 500 of such misfits, residing in

various parts of 31 States and the District of Columbia, which ironically enough represents the same number of State districts under which the Communist Party now operates, petitioned President Eisenhower recently to grant amnesty to the Smith Act prisoners, which prisoners are 81 top ranking Communist revolutionaries.

Among the initiators of the petition drive were: John Abt, former New Deal official, now general counsel for the Communist Party, whose present wife is Jessica Smith, former wife of Harold Ware who set up the first Red cell in our Government. Ware died shortly before the Chambers disclosures of the Red cells in the Government; Dr. Edward Barsky, of Spanish revolutionary brigade fame in Red circles; Elmer Benson, former leftist Congressman from Minnesota; Reuben W. Borough, West Coast leftist; Professor Anton Carlson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Clemens France, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, William Jackson, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Dr. Paul Levities, Prof. Broadus Mitchell, Doris Moffatt, Prof. Cecil C. North, Dr. Theodore Rosebury, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Edward Totten, Prof. Frank D. Weymouth, Mrs. Modjeska Simkins, and others.

Their supporters included numerous professors, ministers, scientists, educators, artists, writers, unionists, and other professionals, many of whose names pop up frequently in party-line front drives.

To sugarcoat the propaganda and agitational drive in behalf of the Reds who are now looking at their hated United States through rusty prison bars, 20 English "clerics" also recently sent similar appeals for their pardons.

Not only is this organized drive to free the Red seditionists of an international and national character, but it has also been organized on State fronts. In New Haven, the Connecticut Committee for Amnesty threw a reception for Mrs. Regina Frankfeld, who has just completed her term under the Smith Act, which shows that the organized movement is not silenced with the freedom of its pals.

Another front which is steaming in its own Red hot grease, because the Government has now caught up with it and has finally adjudged it subject to the provisions of the Internal Security Act, which compels all subversive fronts to register with the Government, is the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

This too is a front of leftwing professionals. Among its heads is Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, formerly with the University of Chicago, before he became one of Secretary of Interior Ickes' pet underofficials in the Interior during the New Deal. It was the exposure of him along with two others that brought the knockdown and dragout fight between this writer (Steele) and Ickes, resulting in Congressional action (House and Senate) in cutting the three from Interior Department appropriations during the New Deal. This outfit states it plans to contest the Department of Justice listing as a "smear."

The Californians for the Bill of Rights, announces it too will fight the Department of Justice listing of it as a subversive front. A mass meeting was held in Berkeley, Calif., recently to set off such a drive and the recently defeated Congressman Robert L. Condon, Democrat, and Leonard Pockman, Chairman of another front, the Civil Rights Congress, were among the speakers.

With the opening of Communist schools, both the California Labor School and the Jefferson School of Social Science, (NYC), held propaganda gatherings in an effort to increase their enrollments which are reported to have had a setback in recent months.

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
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"¡Valiente!" cried the Spanish admiral

He cheered as his launch fished this man and seven more waterlogged American sailors out of Santiago Harbor, Cuba, on the morning of June 4, 1898. This was straining Spanish chivalry to the breaking point, for Richmond Hobson (right) and his little suicide crew had spent the previous night taking a ship into the harbor entrance under a hail of cannonade and deliberately sinking her



to bottle up the Spanish fleet.

Hobson, who planned and supervised every detail of the operation, from placing the scuttling charges to dropping anchor under fire, was actually an engineer, not a line officer.

In Santiago Harbor, he led his first and only action against the enemy. But his cool-headed daring made him as much a hero of the day as Admiral Dewey. And proved again that America's most valuable product is Americans.

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